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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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KEREKOU SPEAKS OF EDUCATION, LIBERATION IN 'TASS' INTERVIEW

Cotonou EHUZU in French 19 Aug 81 pp 1, 3, 6

[Interview with Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, by Soviet journalist Boris Pilnikov, on 10 August 1981 at Cotonou]

[Text] On Monday, 10 August 1981, at the Palace of the Republic in Cotonou, our great comrade in battle, President Mathieu Kerekou, granted an interview to TASS.

In response to the questions of Soviet journalist Boris Pilnikov, the chief of state spoke of the great tasks now mobilizing the fighting people of Benin, tasks which must be carried out correctly and diligently for the continued strengthening of our people's democratic revolution.

President Kerekou took the opportunity to firmly restate Benin's position vis-a-vis important African and international problems, southern Africa, the Middle East, disarmament, and detente.

[Question] The Soviet people take a great interest in the People's Republic of Benin, which has chosen the path of socialism. Comrade President, can you tell us your country's future tasks and programs in the social, economic and political field and the strengthening of national independence?

[Answer] The many complex tasks which the industrious fighting people of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, must carry out correctly and diligently in the political, economic and sociocultural fields, with a view to the consolidation, strengthening and continued development of our revolutionary process of national liberation of 26 October 1972, were clearly defined in our speech-program for national construction and for a new national independence policy--of 30 November 1972.

Thus, in the political field, we unambiguously affirmed that our country's relationships with foreign countries must rest on the principles of nonalignment, equality, mutual respect of sovereignty, reciprocal benefits and national dignity.

At the same time we insisted on stating that our country will undertake, with respect for national sovereignty, relations of economic, technical and sociocultural cooperation with all countries and peoples loving justice, peace and social progress.

Therefore, it is good to note today that since 26 October 1972, cooperative relations between our country and all foreign countries, in particular the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have become normalized and are developing harmoniously to the satisfaction of our two peoples, our two parties and our two states.

Under these circumstances, we value very highly the very particular attention which the courageous and industrious people of your great country the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have continued to give our problems since 26 October 1972 and more specifically since the proclamation at Goho, on 30 November 1974, of our socialist option for development, based on Marxism-Leninism.

In brief, besides the great continuing tasks of the Beninese revolution, which are:

national production;
national construction;
generalized patriotic, ideological and premilitary training;
defense of the fatherland and of the revolution;
constructing the new school, equally a unit of production;
instructing the common people in our cities and in the countryside in reading and writing;
sound, democratic management of all our units of production;
the practice of mass sport.

Our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the supreme authority for the organization and leadership of all the Beninese people in their struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and international imperialism, stipulated, in its basic 10-point program, other revolutionary tasks for our hard-working people.

These tasks are:

1. The creation of mass party organizations, both as instruments for collaboration and for support of the people's power.
2. Planned, methodical work for the revolutionary education and awakening of the proletariat, so that the common people in our cities and our countryside, in particular, the militants of the party's mass organizations, may exercise effectively, in a conscious and resolute manner, the people's power in all activities of national life and at all levels under the firm, clear-sighted and centralized leadership of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party.
3. The rational use of the information media and propaganda to educate the common people in the field of proletarian class ideology and make them aware of it, with a view to the gradual and definitive liquidation of all the retrograde influences of the reactionary ideology of oppression and exploitation of man by man.
4. The continuation, broadening and intensification of the revolutionary struggle for national liberation, with a view to the total liquidation of imperialist domination in all sectors of national economic activity.
5. The scientific organization of all the Beninese people in the revolutionary struggle, with a view to the radical liquidation of all the feudal and reactionary forces in the countryside, so that this struggle may effectively lead to land reform and to organizing the peasants into new forms of cooperation in the countryside.

6. The deepening and continued development of the revolutionary struggle for the basic liquidation of the feudal-imperialistic culture in Benin, so as to promote and develop a new national democratic culture capable of promoting the emergence of a new type of Beninese citizen--patriot, internationalist, worker and socialist.
7. The correct and diligent resolution on the social level of the basic needs of the masses; and to that end, the objective for our party and our revolutionary state is not to devote all the national effort to raising the wage level alone, but to satisfy the priority needs of our hardworking people in the following fields:
 - a) correct nutrition of the common people in our cities and in the countryside on the basis of national products;
 - b) provision of clothing at reduced cost, through the development and planning of our textile unit activities;
 - c) priority organization of public transport in the cities and in all the administrative districts, with the simultaneous development of the highway infrastructure;
 - d) the setting up and the rational organization of the social structure in all production units;
 - e) development of socioeconomic infrastructures throughout the national territory, so as to ensure the best housing conditions for all workers in all sectors;
 - f) setting up of day nurseries for children, in order to relieve mothers, and thus promote their participation in production and in national construction;
 - g) reorganization of health activities and planned development of adequate infrastructures;
 - h) creation of new conditions with a view to the distribution of pharmaceutical products at reduced cost.
8. Broadening and intensification of patriotic training, of the revolutionary and ideological education of the militants, on the basis of proletarian class awareness.
9. Organization and rational utilization of staff by both party and state.
10. Preparation and subsequent implementation of a national charter or basic law, with a view to instituting and democratizing the people's power in the People's Republic of Benin.

[Question] Recently imperialism made an all-out effort to prevent the liberation of southern Africa, so as to make the African continent an arena of confrontation, by setting up foreign military bases there, thus compelling the African states to accept the so-called "Code of Conduct." What is, in this respect, the position of the People's Republic of Benin with regard to the course of imperialism for the aggravation of tension in the world?

[Answer] The problem of the total liberation of the African continent in general and of southern Africa in particular is a basic problem which is of the deepest concern to all the peoples of those countries throughout the entire world who love justice, dignity, peace and social progress.

That is why we sincerely think that the time has come for all member countries of the UN, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to do everything possible to liberate all the territories of our great continent Africa totally and finally from foreign domination.

It is within this framework that our continental organization, the OAU, during its 18th regular summit conference held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 24 to 27 June 1981, gave serious consideration to the question of the independence of the valiant fighting peoples of the Democratic Saharawi Arab Republic, Palestine, South Africa, and Namibia.

As far as the independence of the Namibian people in particular is concerned, the relevant resolution adopted on this subject clearly shows the unanimous will of all the chiefs of state and government of the OAU's member countries to swiftly reach a just and final settlement of this painful problem, despite the scorn arrogantly displayed and the cynicism currently shown by the minority apartheid regime in Pretoria and its allies through their delaying maneuvers, characterized by economic military and political blackmail.

There is indeed absolutely no doubt that the African continent has today become, for all the imperialist countries, a new theater for their covetous desires and their sordid and egotistical rivalries, thus creating everywhere on our continent a situation of divisions, tensions and fratricidal conflicts between our peoples and our states, compelling them at the same time to divert sizable financial means to the acquisition of sophisticated weapons, with a view to safeguarding their independence, whereas these financial means could have been used to advantage to ensure the rapid development of our respective countries.

Such a situation of covetousness and rivalries has become one of increasing concern for the maintenance of collective peace and security in the world, especially in Africa, because international imperialism spares no means to strengthen or to reactivate its military bases for the destabilization and the colonial reconquest of states whose peoples are resolutely engaged in a genuine struggle for national liberation against the odious system of oppression and exploitation of man by man.

Under these circumstances, you will understand, comrade journalist, that our country, the People's Republic of Benin, a small country with limited resources, fundamentally attached to the noble ideals of justice, dignity, peace and social progress, can only publicly denounce and firmly condemn, at every opportunity, any Machiavellian undertaking of international imperialism, whose vile intention is to divert the peoples of the Third World from their numerous and complex development problems, so as to thrust them back into division, tension, hatred, fire and blood.

[Question] During the 26th CPSU [Communist Party of the Soviet Union] Congress, the USSR proposed new initiatives for the strengthening of international security and world peace. How do you evaluate these new initiatives?

[Answer] The new proposals made by the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, at the conclusion of its 26th Congress, with a view to strengthening and safeguarding peace, as well as consolidating international security, are perfectly worthy of interest and merit being taken into consideration by all the states of the entire world.

Indeed, to the extent that these new initiatives depend on the sincere will of your country's political authorities to put an end to the constant growth of international tension, the aim of which is to compromise daily and dangerously the survival of all mankind, we can only strongly hope that the great powers will assume all their responsibilities, to begin with:

1. By restoring international morality in relationships between states, on the basis of strict respect for the charters of the UN, the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement;
2. By definitively putting an end to the arms race, and in particular to the manufacture of the neutron bomb;
3. By dismantling foreign military bases in Third World countries.

Therefore, in our view it appears to be urgently necessary for the great powers to become aware of the continuing grave dangers threatening collective peace and security throughout the world, and consequently for them to examine objectively and with a keener sense of responsibility all the measures advocated by the USSR political authorities at the conclusion of the 26th CPSU Congress for strengthening international security and world peace, namely:

- a) the establishment of an international committee of scientists, with a view to averting a nuclear catastrophe, the conclusions of whose work should be brought to the attention of all the countries and peoples of the entire world;
- b) the convening of the international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO);
- c) the conclusion of the convention on the proclamation of Africa as a denuclearized zone;
- d) the nonutilization of force in international relations and the inviolability of existing frontiers in Africa and in the world.

[Question] Cooperation between the developing and the socialist countries plays an important part in safeguarding peace and strengthening international detente and makes it possible to promote the right of peoples to live. What is your opinion about this, comrade President?

[Answer] For a better understanding of the importance which our people and our revolutionary state give to cooperation between the Third World and the socialist countries in the field of safeguarding peace, consolidation and international detente, a sine qua non condition for ensuring the right of peoples to live, we simply need to remind you briefly of the arguments of our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, on the rational implementation of our country's relations with foreign countries, arguments scientifically defined by our first regular national congress, held in Cotonou in November 1979.

Indeed, the first regular national congress of our avant-garde party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, clearly stated that in order for the Beninese revolution to continue to advance victoriously in all areas and at all levels, our country, the People's Republic of Benin, must promote and strengthen our relationships of economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries and with all states that observe sacred and intangible principles such as:

Respect for the sovereignty, national dignity and independence of other states;
noninterference in the affairs of states;
respect for the political, economic and sociocultural system of each state;
reciprocal benefits.

In this respect, our party and our revolutionary state have always undertaken, within the UN, the OAU and the nonaligned countries' movement, as well as within the sub-regional and regional organizations, political actions aimed at ensuring:

- a) The strengthening and continued development of the unity and active solidarity of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, on an anti-imperialist platform, for the economic development of our respective countries based on the principle of opposing the seizure by capitalist monopolies of the wealth of Third World countries, with a view to arriving at a new, more just, world economic order.
- b) The growth and triumph of national liberation struggles in Third World countries.
- c) The gradual and radical transformation of the relationship between the international forces in favor of independent countries and the peoples of the Third World fighting for their national liberation.

In the light of everything we have just said, the foreign relations of our country, the People's Republic of Benin, with the socialist countries, as well as with all the other countries in the world, obviously seem to be a means and an urgent necessity for our people, our party and our revolutionary state to make our modest and effective contribution to safeguarding peace, strengthening international detent and guaranteeing the right of peoples to life, liberty, justice, peace and social progress.

We are pleased, therefore, to note that so many other countries on the African continent, like our country, the People's Republic of Benin, maintain relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the socialist countries, based on the principles of nonalignment, equality mutual respect for sovereignty, reciprocal benefits and national dignity.

Ready for the revolution!

The struggle continues.

9434

CSO: 4719/364

NEW CONTINGENT OF ARMY RECRUITS SWORN IN

Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 5 Aug 81 p 12

[Text] Another 130 young people have just entered the ranks of FARP (People's Revolutionary Armed Forces). The formal swearing-in ceremony for the first draft contingent of 1981 was held at the CIPM [expansion unknown] in Tarrafal on the 2d of this month.

The soldiers received just 6 weeks of intensive politicomilitary training, but they demonstrated a high level of political awareness and of infantry skill. Eight of them were honored with awards of various kinds.

The swearing-in ceremony included, among other things, the presentation of the battalion to official bodies, the handing over of the flag to the battalion, the salute to the flag, the national anthem, and the reading of military duties.

The ceremony was attended by high-ranking FARP officers, specifically 1st Comdr Agnelo Dantes, commander general of FARP; Maj Armindo Ferreira; and Commander Monteiro of the CIPM. A speech was delivered by comrade Jose Araujo, minister of education and culture, who spoke as the representative of the minister of defense, who is in the Soviet Union on an official mission.

In his speech, which he delivered in the native language (Creole), the representative of the Ministry of Defense succinctly came to grips with the heavy responsibility conferred on his listeners by their new life. Later on, Jose Araujo cited the immortal leader Amilcar Cabral as an example to the new military contingent and illustrated the many ways in which we will always have him with us. Comrade Jose Araujo said: "Cabral is with us himself in the very nature of this ceremony, which will never be lost."

Agrarian reform was also covered with painstaking care by the speaker, who urged the inductees to exercise vigilance against the maneuvers of the enemy, who is seeking at all costs "to destroy any plan that might bring more progress and more strength to our people."

Also attending the ceremony were representatives of the local self-governing bodies as well as Quintino Horta, the government delegate; Celestino Sanches, first party secretary; dozens of guests, and hundreds of everyday citizens related to the new soldiers.

11798

CSO: 4728/133

LIMANN RESHUFFLES CABINET, THREE MINISTERS DROPPED

AB301839 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 30 Sep 81

[Text]

[Text] The president, Dr Limann, today announced his second major cabinet reshuffle since assuming office. In the reshuffle, three cabinet ministers, four regional ministers and two deputy ministers have been dropped.

Cabinet ministers dropped are Mr M. P. Ansah, minister of industries, science and technology; Mr Francis K. Buah, minister of education; and Dr E.K. Andah, minister of youth and rural development.

Others are Mr F. Q. Amega, Volta regional minister; Dr J. Owusu Afram, Ashanti regional minister; Alhaji Ibrahim Haruna, northern regional minister; and Mr George Nandzo, upper regional minister.

The deputy ministers are Dr E. L. Nyakotey and Mr Innocent Katsriku, those of the ministries of finance and economic planning.

The portfolios of the following ministers have also been changed: Mr K. S. P. Jantuah, minister of local government and cooperatives, takes over from Prof W. C. Ekow-Daniels as the new minister of interior. Prof Ekow-Daniels moves to the ministry of education; Mr Joe Reindorf, former attorney general and minister of justice, now becomes the minister of local government and cooperatives; Col David Zanlerigu, former minister of works and housing becomes the new minister of industries science and technology.

The former eastern regional minister, Mr Felix Amoah, becomes the new minister of works and housing, while Mr F. E. Yeboah-Acheampong, former minister of lands and natural resources takes over from him as the eastern regional minister.

The following deputy ministers have been promoted to ministerial status: Mr A. L. Djabatey, former deputy attorney general, becomes the new attorney general and minister of justice; Dr Francis Acquah, a former deputy minister of industries, science and technology, becomes the new minister of youth and rural development; Mr Antwi-Nimo, former deputy minister of interior, becomes the new Ashanti regional minister; Mr L. B. Sabate, also deputy minister of interior, now becomes the new upper regional minister; Mr A. M. Baba, former deputy northern regional minister becomes the new northern regional minister; Mr D. Agumeh, former deputy Volta regional minister, becomes the new Volta regional minister.

The following deputy ministers have been reassigned to new ministries: Mr E. N. Adjei moves from the ministry of information and tourism to culture and sports; Mr P. Y. Djobo, formerly with the ministry of labor and social welfare, and Mr A. Badiko, formerly with the ministry of trade, have been reassigned to the ministry of finance and economic planning; Mr K. E. Valley, formerly with the ministry of transport and communications, moves to industries, science and technology; Alhaji Ziblim Adam, formerly with ministry of industries, science and technology, moves to local government and cooperatives; Alhaji Muhammed Abdulhail, ministry of health to the ministry of interior; Mr I. Y. Japong, formerly with the ministry of agriculture to youth and rural development; Mr S. K. Apreku, formerly with the ministry of education becomes the new deputy Volta regional minister;

Mr L. C. Ocran, deputy western regional minister moves to the ministry of trade; Miss Lucy Blay, formerly with the ministry of trade moves to information and culture.

Until the appointment of a substantive minister, the ministry of land and natural resources shall come under the office of the vice president.

All other ministers and deputy ministers retain their portfolios.

CSO: 4700/54

RESOLUTIONS OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PARTY IN FARP

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 2 Sep 81 p 5

[General resolution approved by the First National Conference of the Party in FARP, held in Bissau from 25 to 28 August 1981.]

[Text] The First National Conference of the Party in FARP [People's Revolutionary Armed Forces], meeting in Bissau from 25 to 28 August 1981 and having heard and discussed the report by comrade 1st Comdr Paulo Correia, minister of armed forces and member of the Council of the Revolution [CR], on the topic "The defense of Guinea-Bissau is a sacred duty of the armed party members"; the speech by comrade Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira (Nino), chairman of the National Council of Guinea-Bissau [CNG] of the PAIGC and chairman of the CR; and the reports by party organizations in the military units:

No 1

Bearing in mind the role that FARP must fulfill in the current stage of the struggle;

Taking into account the permanent need to defend and strengthen ideological unity in accordance with the line of thinking and principles bequeathed by our party's founder, Amilcar Cabral;

Mindful that the First Special Party Congress will be held in November of this year;

Mindful of the need for the existence of a national committee of the party in FARP in keeping with the structure of the National Political Directorate;

The first conference has decided:

1. To approve and support the political line of the CNG of the PAIGC and the CR.
2. That FARP has the historical responsibility for guaranteeing territorial integrity and national independence in conformity with the directives issued by the National Council of Guinea-Bissau of the PAIGC.
3. To approve the list of delegates to the First Special Party Congress.
4. That the party committees in the units and subunits, political commissioners, and commanders must organize and dynamize party activity in FARP and implement the principle of unity between FARP and the people.

5. To stimulate and deepen relations between the party organizations in FARP and their counterparts in the civilian structures.
6. To insure the permanent political, ideological, cultural, and combative upgrading of party members in FARP as a means of strengthening their revolutionary awareness.
7. To proceed with the registration of all members of and sympathizers with the party in FARP.
8. To introduce revolutionary democracy and the spirit of criticism and self-criticism into FARP party meetings.
9. To approve the National Committee of the Party in FARP.

No 2

Considering that commanders and discipline in the armed forces are of prime importance;

The first conference has decided:

1. That the National Political Directorate, the political commissioners, and the party organizations in the units and subunits should concern themselves with explaining the role and importance of the commanders and with strict enforcement of the Rules of Military Discipline.
2. That the process of dynamizing patriotic emulation among FARP personnel should be undertaken and that the commanders should be assisted in determining the winners of the same and encouraging them.

No 3

Taking into account the reorganization of FARP, one of whose consequences will be the recruitment of new members whose politicoideological awareness must be raised even though they may already be party members or sympathizers;

The first conference has decided:

1. That the commanders, political commissioners, and party organizations in the units and subunits must pay special attention to the education of the same in that area and in the spirit of FARP's fighting traditions.

No 4

Taking into account the fact that the economic situation currently being experienced by the country requires an increase in production and productivity as a viable solution;

The first conference has decided:

1. That FARP's tasks should not be limited solely to defense of the fatherland but should also embrace production with a view to solving the economic problems currently being experienced by the country.

No 5

Considering the wealth of teaching contained in the speech by the comrade chairman of the CNG of the Party and the CR;

Taking into account the notable effort put forth in just a few months of work by the National Political Directorate and the Ministry of Armed Forces to complete the tasks which were assigned to them by the party and which imparted new dynamism to the structure of the committees of the party in FARP and made the First National Conference of the Party in FARP possible;

Considering that the report by the comrade minister includes a wealth of content;

Considering that the party was the only movement that led the peoples of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to independence following an arduous liberation struggle in which the best sons of our people gave their lives;

Considering that our glorious FARP was forged in that arduous liberation struggle;

The first conference has decided:

1. To congratulate the comrade chairman of the CNG of the Party and the CR on his brilliant speech, with its wealth of content and guidelines, which was designed to insure good work by the First National Conference of the Party in FARP.
2. To make the comrade brigade commander's speech known among the party members in FARP.
3. To congratulate the National Political Directorate and the Ministry of Armed Forces.
4. To adopt the report by the comrade minister as a working document for the conference and to have it discussed and disseminated among party members in FARP.
5. To send the conference's general resolution and the letters from the delegates to the conference to comrade Kabi, the units, and the subunits with a view to their dissemination.
6. That the commands in the units and subunits will support educational and party activities in the same.
7. To reiterate the loyalty of FARP to our glorious party, the PAIGC

No 6

Considering that there has taken place in our country a revolution aimed at safeguarding the purity of the party and that that revolution has been given a negative reception in Cape Verde, whose leaders have separated themselves by establishing their own party;

Taking into account the fact that the dissolution of the party as a supranational organization can only occur through the holding of a congress;

The first conference has decided:

1. To condemn with repudiation the Cape Verdian attitude.

No 7

Considering the excellent relations existing between our armed forces and those of the socialist countries, particularly those of the USSR and Cuba;

Considering that rapid growth in the quality of our effectives and our technology entails accelerating the training of skilled technical cadres;

The first conference has decided:

1. That friendly relations with those countries will be strengthened and reinforced.
2. That the training of technical cadres in those countries will be intensified.

The first conference expresses its satisfaction with the climate of forthright comradeship in which the work of its sessions has taken place.

11798

CSO: 4728/133

COMMUNIQUE ON DISSOLUTION OF NAGUICAVE COMPANY

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 19 Aug 81 pp 1,8

[Communique by the Council of the Revolution concerning the dissolution of the Maritime Shipping Company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde]

[Text] Last Saturday, our delegation to the fourth general meeting of NAGUICAVE (Maritime Shipping Company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde) presented a report and the minutes of that meeting to the Council of the Revolution. The report and minutes were presented at a meeting held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the chairmanship of Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the Council of the Revolution. The following communique was issued at the conclusion of the meeting.

The NAGUICAVE maritime shipping enterprise, the dissolution of which is underway, can be regarded as an example of the vexing agreements which are prejudicial to the interests of our sovereign people.

Anyone who consults NAGUICAVE's bylaws (it is necessary to point out that two equally valid sets of bylaws exist, since neither has been repealed) can discern the malevolent intent, not to say trickery and irresponsibility, with which Luiz Cabral used to guide the destinies of the heroic people of Guinea-Bissau.

At the general meeting held from 30 July to 1 August in Mindelo, our delegation was "legally" neutralized by means of procedures in the conduct of the debate that were incorrect and--why not say it?--dishonest. Despite the various constructive proposals presented by our delegation, the Cape Verdian side (government and private partners) adopted intransigent and antidemocratic stands in order to impose its will, since it was the majority at the meeting and holds most of that enterprise's capital.

Our delegation protested energetically against the direction in which the work was being guided and against the maneuvers orchestrated outside the meeting proper, which tendentiously and systematically influenced the progress of the work.

Reflecting the will and dignity of our fighting people, the Council of the Revolution vehemently protests such attitudes on the part of individuals who, not having followed the glorious itinerary of the struggle for national liberation--or who even abandoned it--are now hiding behind subtleties to harm our people, to whom they have never paid due attention.

Mindful of the fact that relations between peoples must be established on serious and clearly defined foundations, our government will take whatever steps it considers necessary to prove our good will and good faith once again in the certainty that truth will once again win out over narrow and opportunistic sentiments.

Just as they were capable of making countless sacrifices during the glorious phase of the struggle for national liberation, our people, under the firm and enlightened leadership of the PAIGC and the Council of the Revolution, will calmly and progressively follow the historic course of national construction, overcoming all the obstacles and traps that only the victorious Readjusting Movement of 14 November made possible.

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CSO: 4728/133

BRIEFS

NATIONAL COUNCIL DECISIONS--Last Saturday the CNG [National Council of Guinea-Bissau] completed the work that had been taking place at the PAIGC's General Secretariat in Bissau under the chairmanship of Brig Comdr Joao Bernardo Vieira. The following theses were discussed and approved at that third special meeting by the top party organization following the events of 14 November: "We Are and Will Continue To Be the PAIGC," "Politicoideological Foundations of the Party," "PAIGC, Sole Party and Guiding Force of Society," "PAIGC and the National Question," and "The PAIGC, Social Progress, and Social Justice." Also approved were the draft of the party statutes and program and the draft bylaws and electoral laws for the special congress. The number of delegates to the congress was set at 301. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 26 Aug 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/133

CULTURAL, MEDICAL COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The opening of an art exhibit and a meeting between workers at the Maputo Central Hospital and Bulgarian cooperation workers were the most important events held yesterday to mark the 1,300th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian state. Those commemorations are part of the Mozambique-Bulgaria Friendship Week that is being celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the country.

During their visit to the art exhibit, Jose Luis Cabaco, deputy chairman of the National Committee for Commemoration of the 1,300th Anniversary of the Founding of the Bulgarian State, and high-ranking officials from that European socialist country's embassy admired the extraordinary creativity and innovations that Mozambican artists are beginning to reveal in their work, particularly in sculpture.

A great many of the works in question--some of which have been shown in international galleries and festivals--will be on exhibit in the People's Republic of Bulgaria after the current exhibit in Maputo is closed.

In addition to that ceremony, there was also a meeting yesterday at the Maputo Central Hospital between Bulgarian cooperation workers and Mozambican workers. It was attended by Fernando Vaz, our country's deputy minister of health.

Speaking on that occasion, the official emphasized the great difficulties experienced by our country in the first few years following the proclamation of national independence. He said:

"Cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria had great significance during our first years of independence. It was Bulgarian doctors who helped us to overcome the great shortage of doctors immediately after independence. Through the Bulgarians here today, we want to salute the work that they did, not only during the armed struggle but also after we became independent."

Discussing cooperation between the people's republics of Bulgaria and Mozambique in the field of health, the deputy minister of health emphasized that cooperation with countries with an ideology like ours, such as Bulgaria, is indispensable for building an advanced socialist society in our country, one in which "our women and children will not die simply from childbirth."

11798

CSO: 4728/147

MOVABLE BRIDGE OVER CHANGANE RIVER ALMOST COMPLETED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] A temporary metal bridge, 61 meters long and capable of supporting a weight of 50 tons, will be completed within 2 weeks over the Changane River in the Chibuto District.

The bridge is movable and has a single span--that is, it is supported only at its two ends. Consisting of a metal structure with double reinforcement, its ends are seated on two blocks of concrete that have been reinforced to a depth of 1.5 meters.

This new structure is being built about 60 meters from the site where the wreckage of the former Macalauana Bridge over the same river is still intact. That bridge was dynamited in September 1979 by troops from former Southern Rhodesia.

Although the new bridge is still only temporary, it will permit the resumption of traffic on National Highway 208, which links Chibuto's administrative center with the Guija District.

That will mean an efficient improvement in the transportation of large quantities of the corn and rice grown in the various areas of Guija, Massingir, and Chicualacuala, including Chibuto.

The inhabitants of those areas will also benefit from the new structure. This will be reflected in the normalization before long of supplies of essential items and in the resumption of regular passenger service on that road.

According to a member of the National Directorate of Building Technology, construction of a movable bridge at that site was requested by the provincial government of Gaza in order to cope with the problem of transporting products to market.

In case of flooding--since the bridge is located in a low-lying area--the bridge will have to be taken down and set up somewhere else. But building a movable bridge was the best solution for the moment. For one thing, less time has been required to complete its construction, and for another, there are no serious problems with a lack of materials in comparison with construction of a concrete bridge.

Construction of the bridge depended basically on support from the district, which provided lumber and workers from the Executive Council, who worked with others from the Provincial Directorate of Public Works and Housing.

Mention should be made of the special support provided by the Oliveiras Transport and Tourism enterprise (OTIL), whose offices are in Chibuto. That enterprise made its equipment available for use in constructing the earthworks, laying the bridge, and other work.

COMMENTARY LINKS LIBYA-U.S. INCIDENT, LOS MEETING

AB272115 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Commentary by Robert Ekefe]

[Text] In a military conflict between Libya and the United States, the obvious fact of the uneven balance of power clearly indicates the probable victor. The news of the shooting down of two Libyan fighter planes by eight American warplanes around the Gulf of Sidra was therefore not surprising. The incident occurred last week and has been condemned as an act of aggression against Libya by the Soviet Union, the OAU and some Arab countries.

The Gulf of Sidra lies off the Libyan coast on the Mediterranean Sea. Libya claims as much as 60 miles of the Mediterranean coast as its territorial waters and this includes the Gulf of Sidra.

There are two important issues to the whole controversy that relate directly to the conflict in the Gulf. The first is the fact that there are presently no generally accepted international conventions defining the limits of a nation's territorial waters. The two Law of the Sea conventions of 1968 on the continental shelf of the seabed and the exploitation of the resources of the ocean floor have never received the blessing of the international community. In spite of this, 12 nautical miles is commonly regarded as the area constituting the territorial waters of any given nation.

However, it is not Libya alone that makes claims to waters beyond that limit. The discovering of oil in the continental shelf of the ocean in several areas has brought many nations to extend their territorial waters unilaterally. An example is the dispute over fishing rights in the North Sea between Britain and Iceland. Another is the dispute claim to the Island of Gibraltar between Britain and Spain which caused King Juan Carlos of Spain to boycott the recent wedding of Prince Charles, because the Royal couple were to begin their honeymoon cruise on the island.

That the United Nations Law of the Sea conference has been going on for so long without arriving at an acceptable agreement is due largely to the intricate nature of the subject. The current session of the conference held in Geneva has been prevented from reaching a consensus because the Reagan administration

has sought for more time to review the stand of its predecessors. It could therefore be stated that until the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea is able to resolve the issues involved, the controversial Libyan claim on the Gulf of Sidra is not a contravention of any international convention. The Libyans can therefore claim that last week's shooting incident was an act of provocation and aggression by the United States.

The second important point is the prevailing nature of relations between the two countries. Libya and the United States are not friendly countries. Last May, there was a formal break in diplomatic relations between them. The Americans regard the Libyan leader, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, as the most dangerous man in the world. And in the words of Chester Crocker, Reagan undersecretary of state for African affairs, al-Qadhdhafi is probably the most potent and disastrous source of destabilization in Africa. That is why the Americans were quick at committing the diplomatic blunder of denouncing the decision of the OAU to hold its next summit in Tripoli, because they would be uncomfortable dealing with al-Qadhdhafi as chairman of the OAU.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is no doubt an enigmatic and complex personality that defies easy acceptance. However, one thing is clear, he is an Islamic fundamentalist who is also greatly obsessed about the need for Arab unity. In addition, al-Qadhdhafi is a declared opponent of Western imperialism and beside Fidel Castro of Cuba, and the Ayatollah Khomeyni of Iran, he is the one man who has stood up to Washington and resisted all attempts to unseat him. In this regard, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi will be remembered as the man who sent the British packing from their military base in Benghazi and in 1972 ordered the Americans out of the Wheelus Base. Besides, he was the man who early in his reign ordered Western oil exploration companies out of Libya, thereby making them to agree to his own terms. He has also continued to lean towards the Soviet Union and to buy arms from Moscow, but has in spite of this asserted his independence and nationalism by refusing the Soviets military bases in Libya.

Leaving this background, our concern in the shooting incident in the Gulf of Sidra is not who is right or wrong. The fact is that the incident could have been avoided by both sides if they had been more cautious in the words and actions.

However, the ultimate solution to the future occurrence of such incident is a proper definition of the limits of national waters and the rights of all nations in international waters. The conflict of the Gulf of Sidra should further compel the United Nations Law of the Sea conference into arriving at a consensus.

CSO: 4700/70

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

FRENCH ASSISTANCE—France is to assist Nigeria in solving its environmental and pollution problems under an agreement signed to this effect in Paris between the Nigerian minister for housing and environment, Wahab Dosumu, and his French counterpart, Michel Crepeau. France will also train Nigerian specialists in the field of environmental sanitation. [Excerpt] [AB271223 Paris AFP in French 1159 GMT 26 Sep 81 AB]

CSO: 4719/38

PINTO DA COSTA SPEAKS OF ENEMIES WITHIN, ABROAD

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Interview with President Manuel Pinto da Costa by Calane da Silva and Joao de Sousa during an airline flight to Maputo on 8 September 1981]

[Text] "Bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique is an extremely important factor in strengthening our independence, and we are convinced that if there is effective and permanent solidarity between our peoples and countries, we will be in a position to confront our current temporary and cyclical difficulties, which have been brought upon us by the worldwide economic crisis." So said Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, during an interview granted yesterday on board the Mozambique Airlines plane bringing him to our country for an official friendship visit.

This interview with the Mozambican press covers a number of political issues related to the current situation in Sao Tome and Principe. It also includes an analysis of imperialism's current aggressiveness on the African continent and in southern Africa in particular.

Question: Mr President, could you tell us the objectives of your visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique?

President Pinto da Costa: The first objective of this visit is friendship and solidarity with the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique. They and our own Sao Tomian people have both had a long struggle against Portuguese colonial domination and are now following a path leading to the conquest of real independence and happiness for their respective peoples.

We feel that this first visit of ours is extremely important, considering the international context, which is under pressure from imperialism, and the maneuvering of internal reactionary forces, which are trying by every means to prevent our peoples from attaining a superior level of human relations. Because of that situation, it is necessary for our two countries--our parties--to meet with each other and get to know each other. In that way, we will be able to find a specific means of cooperation and solidarity, the objective of which will be to help strengthen our positions--to reinforce the struggle by our respective peoples--so that we can achieve the

objectives for which we struggled against Portuguese colonialism. And we are continuing to struggle for national reconstruction and the strengthening of independence for each of us.

Question: Mr President, your answer leads us to ask another question, since you referred specifically to areas of cooperation. We would like for you to outline for us the areas of cooperation between Sao Tome and Principe and the People's Republic of Mozambique and tell us how they are developing.

President Pinto da Costa: Although there are no signed agreements between our two countries, we can say that we have already been cooperating for some time in several areas. And this visit will enable us to define specific areas of cooperation; it will therefore enable us to determine the specific areas in which our two countries can strengthen their cooperation. We are absolutely convinced that such cooperation will be strengthened, and this official visit of ours is an extremely important factor in the strengthening of our positions and in strengthening the solidarity and friendship that already exist between the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

Question: How would you describe the current political, economic, and social situation in Sao Tome and Principe?

President Pinto da Costa: We can say that from 1975 until now, we have made quite considerable gains in the political, economic, and social areas. It is enough to say that in the area of strengthening the government, we have managed to create new structures--government structures such as the district assemblies--which have enabled our people to exercise power more directly--to exercise control not only over political power but also over economic power in Sao Tome and Principe.

Since 1975 we have undertaken a number of actions aimed at enabling our people to control and manage their economy--an example is the nationalizations. This means that beginning in 1975, through the nationalizations, we were able to take over the management and control of our country's economy.

It happens that we are having several difficulties at the moment. Those difficulties are related, first of all, to the worldwide economic crisis, but to some extent, they are also related to the level of development in organization, since we have not yet attained an acceptable level in that area, but we are completely convinced that thanks to our Prospective Plan, we will be in a position to establish precisely the main points for development. We will be in a position to overcome this situation of economic difficulty in which we find ourselves. We also hope that as a result of intensified cooperation with friendly countries, specifically the socialist countries, we will be able to obtain the necessary foreign aid for strengthening our economy.

We are convinced that cooperation with the countries formerly colonized by Portugal--specifically bilateral cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique--is also an extremely important factor. Such cooperation, we repeat, is an extremely important factor in strengthening our independence, and we are convinced that if there is militant solidarity--effective and permanent solidarity--between our two peoples, we will be in a position to confront and withstand those temporary and cyclical difficulties that have been brought upon us by the worldwide economic situation.

Question: We had the privilege of being in Sao Tome. Although our stay lasted only 12 hours, our attention was drawn to one thing in particular. Everywhere there is talk of the general census of population and housing, indicating that there are problems in urgent need of solution. Would you care to comment on this?

President Pinto da Costa: It appears to us that the census issue represents quite a big success by our people. It is enough to say that in the colonial period, our people used the census as a weapon with which to oppose and resist Portuguese colonialism. In other words, the people always refused to take part in the census because in colonial times, one of its purposes was to find manpower for forced labor on the plantations.

In 1979 we experimented with the census for the first time. That experiment was not successful, because there was no in-depth political work to enlighten the inhabitants. But we can regard the 1981 census as quite a big political success. And not only political, but also economic, because it will enable us to try to be more exact. It will enable us to plan our development more exactly and precisely, and we will therefore be in a position to combat underdevelopment with more certainty and assurance.

Question: We would like to go on now to another topic, this one related to activities by the internal and external enemy. Could you tell us the objectives of the political offensive that is currently underway in your country?

President Pinto da Costa: As is inevitable, our process of socioeconomic development is one that naturally must have enemies. Both internal enemies and external enemies. Naturally, the fact that we have decided to follow a path of development leading to the dignity and real interest of the people of Sao Tome and Principe--independence from imperialism--means that the internal and external forces of imperialism are creating situations and problems for us that are aimed at hindering our progress. It is clear that the internal forces receive support from international reactionary forces, otherwise they could not be active.

We have launched a political campaign or offensive--a political offensive at all levels in the ministries and government departments. Its purpose is to determine specifically how those internal reactionary forces operate so that we can neutralize them. The campaign--or offensive--has yielded quite positive results, and as a consequence of the latest decision by the Coordinating Council of the MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe], we are going to reinforce that political and organizational offensive, which can help, as we said, to detect our internal enemies and learn how they operate on the economic, social, and political levels. So that offensive is a factor of basic importance in helping us to dismantle the network of internal reaction and neutralize the action of our revolution's internal enemies.

Question: Mr President, it can be assumed from what you have just said that the offensive is going to continue by stages.

President Pinto da Costa: The offensive is naturally continuous, since even though we detect and break up internal enemies, they will adopt other forms of organization and react in other ways. The offensive will continue by stages, and we will continue to strengthen our positions, since we know that as long as there is a revolutionary process, there will be enemies.

We are convinced that as we continue to improve our organization in the party and in the democratic mass organizations, we will be in a better position to withstand action by our internal enemies. It is important to strengthen and reinforce our political and organizational offensive even further.

Question: A new constitution was promulgated in 1980. What new features has it brought to the current political process in Sao Tome?

President Pinto da Costa: As far as the new constitution is concerned, we can say that it has added something essential, chiefly as regards the organization of the government. It happened that under the first constitution, we had a People's Assembly, but it was made up of members of the Political Bureau, members of the government, representatives of the mass organizations, and qualified citizens who had not been elected. Under this second constitution, there is a greater concentration of our powers of government in the People's Assembly. There is now a greater degree of democracy. The district assemblies have been elected directly by the inhabitants in direct elections using the process of criticism and self-criticism. The inhabitants elected their deputies and delegates directly. For us, this is a consolidation and expansion of democracy. This allows us to say, therefore, that the representatives in the People's Assembly are truly representative of the people--elected directly by the people. That is one of the essential elements of the new constitution, and it will enable us to implement in practice the word of command in our constitution that tells us to look after the people through the people. The new constitution will permit the people to exercise power in practice. So those are the basic features of the new constitution.

In addition, the new constitution will enable us to draw up development plans in the economic area. We are going to have our first experience with the Prospective Plan. To date we have had only annual plans, and they gave us no opportunity at all to be precise. As we said, those were "stopgap" plans, but now, with the prospective plans, we have the chance to plan the process of our development for a much longer period. In other words, the new constitution permits us not only to practice greater democracy through people's representation in the organs of government, but also to create the conditions for strengthening our economy and proceeding with a planned development that is projected into the future--we will be able to create the conditions for overcoming our underdevelopment more quickly.

Question: One last question, Mr President. How do you analyze the current situation in southern Africa--specifically, the current South African invasion of Angola?

President Pinto da Costa: We feel that the current situation in southern Africa is not an isolated case. It must be viewed within the context of the imperialist strategy for destabilizing the countries of southern Africa, naturally, but the strategy also calls for destabilizing the progressive countries on the African continent. We know that one of the intentions and ambitions of the imperialists is to strengthen the axis between South Africa and the North Atlantic countries, and we are convinced that that is one of the first steps toward creating another axis, this one between Pretoria and a number of dictatorships in Latin America and also a few African countries, so that they will be able to control not only southern Africa but also the entire African continent.

That action in southern Africa is therefore part of a much wider context of destabilization, the objective of which is the reconquest by the imperialist forces of their lost positions.

And we find that the action being carried on by the imperialist countries through South Africa, which is becoming increasingly aggressive, is not happening by chance. We have noted a major intensification of the struggle by the peoples of southern Africa for liberation and by the peoples of the African continent for their liberation and the consolidation of their independence on the one hand, and, on the other hand, the growing contradiction that also exists within the imperialist countries themselves. The result is that a lack of confidence in each other is beginning to appear.

We find that situation in central Africa, for example. The new situation in France has led to a situation of distrust even in the imperialist countries themselves, with the result that some are taking steps to replace others. As a consequence, some no longer trust the others, and the result is that with the change that has occurred--chiefly in France--there is apprehension among the regimes formerly backed by France that they may not have adequate support in the future for insuring the continuity of neocolonialism.

So the South African aggression against Angola is part of imperialism's objective of preventing the Namibian people from achieving real and concrete independence. Its objective is to set up a puppet regime in Namibia and prevent SWAPO from winning independence--SWAPO as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. Imperialist action also has the objective of creating conditions for the destabilization of all the progressive countries in southern Africa and on the African continent in general.

11798

CSO: 4728/147

NATION'S EFFORTS TO OVERCOME PETROLEUM DEPENDENCE NOTED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 24, 25, 26 Aug 81

[Article by Amadou Pame, press attache to the minister of industrial development and crafts: "The Energy Challenge"]

[24 Aug 81 p 2]

[Excerpt] Oil is expensive. Very expensive. Our country is spending 50 billion of our francs annually to buy it. Forty-two percent of our receipts from exports is being spent on oil. And according to certain estimates, more will be required in the years to come.

Nature, for its part, has played a nasty trick on us during the last decade. The effects of the drought are making themselves increasingly felt. Our harvests have dropped. When it is known that our country derives most of its revenues from agriculture, our difficulties can be imagined, all the more so since the prices of essential foodstuffs are increasing owing to inflation which has become chronic.

This must change. The government is aware of this fact, and it has decided to adjust by setting up a new energy policy. The objective is to turn our backs on oil in 10 years by using it only where it proves indispensable.

Amadou Pame, press attache to the minister of industrial development, analyzes the international and national situation before giving the major outlines of this new policy.

[25 Aug 81 p 2]

In 1974, 5 billion of our francs covered Senegal's expenditures for its oil requirements. Today, 10 times more is necessary!

Seven years ago the sale of products derived from peanuts paid eight times the amount of our oil purchases. In 1981 it pays for only one third of them.

Better than a speech, these comparisons give an eloquent account of the problem which the payment of its oil bill poses for Senegal.

Like all the underprivileged nations, our country is suffering from the increase in the price of black gold. Having no exploited energy resource, we are importing everything or almost everything. Our industry is gaining in importance, our energy needs, as well. More oil must be bought each year. Almost half our receipts from exports are being absorbed by this hole. And according to certain estimates, still more will be needed in the years to come.

As if misfortunes never come singly, nature, for its part, has become inclement. Drought was the malady of the past decade. Rains became rare. And our harvests suffered terribly from it. From 1.4 million tons in 1974, peanut production fell to less than 400,000 tons this year.

For a country which derives most of its resources from agriculture, the bill is exorbitant. Very exorbitant. The food crops have not been spared by this chronic drought, either. And our farmers are bearing the terrible cost of it. Their purchasing power is melting like butter in the sun.

Concurrently, the prices of essential foodstuffs are increasing. Since in most cases our country is supplied on the international market, we are directly feeling the effects of inflation. The prices of certain products have tripled since 1974.

At the industry level, the picture is scarcely one of the most brilliant. The country's economic development has been based on oil. Apart from the oil mills, the entire factory sector consumes it directly or in the form of electricity.

The oil supply also poses a technical problem. The SAR (African Refining Company) is capable of handling only a light crude with a low sulphur content. Now the quality of this crude obliges Senegal to supply itself in a market in which prices are evolving more rapidly than world prices.

Another problem, a big one: the SAR's present production, which is 900,000 tons, is threatened with being exceeded by requirements. Expansion of the company in order to raise this production to 1.2 million tons is being considered. But that does not resolve the problem. For at the present growth rate of consumption, this capacity will be well exceeded in 3 years. This would not only oblige us to stop our exports to Mauritania and Mali, but refined oil would be imported.

Industry is thus feeling the effects of the surge in oil prices. And that is being manifested in different ways.

Certain projects have been shelved despite the existence of a market and the abundance of raw materials. Projects such as to exploitation of titaniferous sands, mini-steelworks, the molded glass industry, etc., are in this situation.

The Senegalese enterprises are hard put to stand up against the competition. At home as well as abroad, our products are taking a beating from rival foreign enterprises.

Senegal's troubles are not over. The drought is becoming persistent. The price of oil is galloping. Inflation continues to rage. The situation is not desperate, however. A way exists to extricate ourselves from this triad: exploiting existing energy resources and importing more reliable commodities than oil. This is possible.

[26 Aug 81 p 2]

"Reducing our imports by close to half, or a savings in currency of approximately 25 billion CFA francs per annum at present prices--this cost is acceptable, and the government should translate into reality the priority that the head of state accords to energy by giving this subsector the necessary means for its expansion."

"RENES" Plan

When Cheikh Hamidou Kane, the minister of industrial development and crafts, talks of "reducing our oil imports," he is not signing our economy's death warrant. To the contrary. He is only proposing a new approach for extricating us from the energy impasse. And Kane's suggestion derives from an established fact: oil is increasingly expensive; our country can no longer continue to empty its coffers to buy it. Yet, our plants, our car, etc., must be made to run.

It is to satisfy these two requirements that the government adopted a plan directed at changing the structure of energy consumption within the next 10 years. The "RENES" (Energy Redeployment of Senegal) Plan—that is the name given to it—consists mainly of diversifying our energy sources in order to extricate our country "from its dependence on oil," by coherently setting up "alternative energy resources as replacements for imported products." The objective between now and 1990 is to use oil only where it proves indispensable. In order to attain this goal, emphasis will be placed on prospecting and evaluating the products which our country has at its disposal and on importing resources cheaply. The total cost of the plan amounts to 75 billion of our francs.

The Ministry of Industrial Development and Crafts, the originator of the plan, is getting down to work. At present it is undertaking an inventory "of plants capable of switching to use of new fuels and conversions made within the framework of one or the other of the technical channels."

The department is also organizing seminars and conferences with the principal industrial users in order to take the preliminary steps for "their switch to alternative resources."

But the most important phase of the plan presently in progress is that of evaluating available reserves, the conditions for exploiting them, and importing foreign products. The work is well under way and the least that can be said is that our subsoil is not poor.

Casamance Oil

Oil has been discovered 60 miles off the coast of Casamance. The quality of the oil and its quantity are not yet known. But the fact that the state created the Senegal Oil Company (PETROSEN) to expedite research, leaves one to think that our black gold exists in an exploitable quantity. Moreover, in July 1982 PETROSEN will become a development company.

The peat discovered recently is of very good quality. This, at least, is the conclusion of a study done in 1980. A second study in progress will make an initial estimate of the existing reserves. Peat could supplant fuel in electricity production.

Research was also done to confirm the existence of lignite, evidence of which has been detected in the Niayes and Mangrove regions. But the existence of these fuels will not prevent our country from supplying itself on the foreign market. Consequently, an office is presently studying the possibilities of importing coal and wood. It is a matter of determining the possible source countries, the qualities and prices of these products, the infrastructures necessary to ship them, and fixing the conditions for use by brokers. Coal and wood present obvious advantages. Their use does not involve additional shipping, and they are very reasonable priced. Coal is capable of replacing fuel oil for heating a thermal power station; a 60,000-hectare forest of eucalyptus exploited rationally could cover Senegal's electricity needs.

The "RENES" Plan will also emphasize research in the field of biomass. It is known that the possibilities at this level are numerous and varied. The use of biomass will enable us to cover all the electricity requirements of MIFERDO (East Senegal Iron Mines).

In collaboration with Forestry Research, the Ministry of Industrial Development, is studying the possibility of producing methanol from eucalyptus and molasses (a product derived from sugar cane). Vehicles will run on a 15 percent mixture of this methanol with gas. This is an additional means of "closing the road" to oil.

The hydroelectric program was described in a precise manner. The power stations in Manantali (on the Senegal River) and Kekreti (on the Gambia River) will be capable of supplying 1,000 megawatts. This power is enormous with respect to Senegal's present needs. Our country's objective is thus "to have these power stations built, even if it entails taking over all or a part of the investments" within the framework of the OMVS [Senegal River Development Organization] and the OMVG [Gambia River Development Organization].

Solar Energy

Solar and wind-generated energy will not lag behind. But their use will remain very limited in the coming years, owing to the excessive cost of equipment. Thus, up to 1985 they will have only a small place in our energy consumption (drilling and well equipment, food preservation, water heating, etc.).

After this series of studies is carried out, the plan will enter its active phase. The latter will "begin with the exploitation of coal. That of peat and lignite will follow next."

Senegal has thus decided to turn its back on oil. But at the same time, it will gamble on the future. Will it win? It is difficult to answer. At least at present. But the least that can be said is that our economy expects a great deal from the implementation of this new energy policy. For saving 25 billion annually pays off quite a few debts.

To begin with, this policy is gradually ensuring the equilibrium of the trade balance and the balance of payments; next it is increasing our added value. For let us not forget that the "RENES" Plan is a jobs generator.

Last but not the least, the new energy policy is definitively establishing our independence from oil--this commodity which has been playing nasty tricks on us for nearly 10 years.

EIGHT ITALIAN TECHNICIANS TO BE EMPLOYED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 2 Sep 81 p 3

/Text/ Yesterday afternoon, the minister of plan and cooperation, Mamadou Toure, signed a protocol-agreement on cooperation with Claudio Moreno, the Italian ambassador to Senegal, regarding financial assistance and the sending of eight Italian technicians to Senegal. These technicians, who will form an integral unit, will be put at the disposal of the Ministry of Urban Affairs, Housing and Environment, within the framework of activities initiated by this ministry (that is to say, urban affairs, housing, the environment and land development). This integrated unit can also be used by the other ministries in areas in which its members are competent.

The group includes an architect, an engineer, a geologist, a draftsman, a sociologist, an economist, and so on. Its task, as the Italian ambassador stressed, will not be limited to participating in specific operations. It will also aid in the training of Senegalese cadres so that they can take over, since this is the aim of all technical assistance. This is a point that particularly captured the attention of the Senegalese authorities, and Mamadou Toure stated on this subject that "we will set our hearts on fulfilling this objective. It is very true that we will come up against certain difficulties in this regard, particularly because we do not have many cadres available in relation to our needs."

The other fact that should be noted in this protocol-agreement is that it is innovative in the area of cooperation, and above all in the area of financial assistance. It is customary in agreements for the beneficiary country to supply a reciprocal amount. But because of the difficult economic circumstances, the amount that Senegal must pay has been reduced the maximum amount. The Italian Government, in this program of technical assistance, will thus bear a good part of the expenses incurred.

Here is then a formula that represents a reason for satisfaction both for the Italian ambassador, Claudio Moreno, as well as for the minister of planning and cooperation, who yesterday signed his first protocol-agreement since he took office in mid-August.

For the ambassador, this is the first project of its type drawn up by Italy in Africa, and especially in West Africa. This is because "Italy wishes to bet on this totally new approach in the area of cooperation for economic development, and in trying to find the means that will allow us to carry out the tasks this

entails." "This is a very important task," he added. "Italy is ready to extend this formula to areas other than urban affairs, housing, and the environment, and even to offer it elsewhere as part of its policy of aid to African nations."

Claudio Moreno indicated that his country's commitment with regard to the OMVS /Senegalese River Development Organization/ is one more proof of its desire to open a new road toward Italian-Senegalese cooperation. Italy will concern itself not only with infrastructure projects (irrigation and others) but also with agro-industrial projects. Moreover, not very long ago it granted Senegal new subsidies to improve navigation on the Sine and the Saloum, and to catch the water that runs off. As for Mamadou Toure, after emphasizing how interesting such an aid formula is, he recalled that relations between Italy and Senegal date back a long time. From now on, "strengthening them must remain our constant concern."

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CSO: 4719

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE THIRD rolling National Development Plan was officially launched yesterday by the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, who described it as "a People's Plan" and its presentation as an event to rejoice.

"It is a day of rejoicing", he told members of the SPPF Central Executive Committee, Ministers, branch chairmen, MPAs, foreign diplomats, senior Government officials and others at the National Assembly Hall, "because this plan is the result of your work and your ideas."

"We have made it our duty to consult all the branches in order that we can plan with their ideas and suggestions. This plan is therefore a People's Plan."

"It is also a time of celebration because a review of last year's rolling plan has revealed an achievement rate of 90 per cent planned targets. This is surely a demonstration of how rapidly and efficiently we have all been working."

Repeating the words of President René in his foreword to the publication — that as

from today we are sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution — Dr Ferrari stressed that to achieve this aim as well as success for the rest of the plan "we will need a lot of resources, devotion and hard work".

The agricultural development strategy places great emphasis on giving as much incentive to the agricultural sector as possible and it is in this context that an Agricultural Fund will be set up in the near future."

The 1981-85 Plan is different from previous plans in that it identifies and forecasts not only the expenditure programmes of Government departments and ministries but also those of the parastatals. The estimated total expenditure of the new Plan is approximately R. 2,680 million, an increase of 35 per cent over the 1980-84 programme.

Explained Dr Ferrari :
"The parastatals account for nearly 40 per cent of the total capital investment during the Plan period. I would like to note that Government is monitoring closely the development of parastatals because it believes that these bodies will play an important role in the efficient management of the economy.

"By transforming previous Government departments such as Water and Electricity, Roads etc into parastatals, this has catalysed a cost-conscious approach within these organisations thus ensuring that resources are properly utilised and therefore meet the SPPF and Government's

objectives".

Turning to the prospects of implementing the Plan, the Minister did not try to hide the problems but he was also confident of the future.

"We cannot deceive ourselves that we are living in easy times. The world economy is going through a very difficult phase.

"Third World countries, of which we are one, are facing enormous problems, for example soaring fuel and food import bills, leading to balance of payments problems. At the same time industrial countries are depressed and thus the demand for both imports and local goods has been falling and may continue to do so.

"We therefore, cannot fool ourselves by expecting that the next five years will be without their problems. They are going to be arduous ones.

"In the Seychelles' economy we have noticed signs of such malaises. Since 1980 the tourism industry has suffered some setbacks with the number of tourists falling, and in the early part of this year tourism income has declined.

"However in preparing this Plan we have assessed our past achievements and errors and thus we are confident that we can face the future with realism, determination and no doubt success. This Plan, therefore, represents a serious and in-depth analysis of what we can achieve over the next five years.

"We are confident that we will succeed because the economy has now reached a degree of sophistication where it can contain some of the prevailing minor economic problems. In addition, it is notable that the availability of local financial resources has reduced slightly our dependence on foreign aid.

"However, we continue to appreciate and indeed we look forward to more foreign assistance and cooperation as well as the full support and cooperation of everyone in order to implement our Plan.

"Our struggle for economic progress will continue in order to attain a higher level of human development, in order to achieve more dignity, more equality, more fraternity."

[Editorial]

In introducing this third annual rolling Plan I would like to declare that as from today we are sowing the seeds of an agricultural revolution in Seychelles. From now on we plan to devote increasing human, technical and financial resources in raising the level of food production in this country.

In the past too much has been said about our poor soils and boulder-strewn terrain. True as this may be, we must try nevertheless to resolve these problems. We must launch an agricultural revolution with the aim of ensuring that Seychelles achieves a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production.

The task in front of us is

an arduous one and it is for this reason that we must plan our efforts in such a way that we can achieve results.

This brings me to the Plan itself, which is the result of intensive consultations between Government and the people through the branches of the SPPF. The purposes of the Plan is to set out, for all to see, the policies and programmes which Government considers should be adopted with the aim of creating a more prosperous and equitable society. The plan will be flexible (and it will be continually reviewed) so as to take into account changes both internal and external.

Since Liberation we have made great strides in the

provision of education, medical care, housing and other social services. We will continue during the Plan period to sustain progress in these fields

As in previous plans, we will continue to emphasise the importance of training. We need to increase our supply of trained personnel in order that we can maintain the momentum of development.

Finally I would like to thank all those who have assisted in preparing the Plan, especially the branches, my colleague Ministers and Government officials. We now need to implement the Plan. I am confident that with hard, conscientious and disciplined work we will create a more prosperous and just society; a society to which we all aspire."

BRIEFS

SOVIET MPS VISIT--A four-member parliamentary delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) arrived last night on a week's visit to Seychelles. The delegation is headed by Mr. Alexander Zhuchenko who is accompanied by Mrs Lidia Makarova, Mrs Ludmila Churkina, Mr Valeri Egoshkin along with a correspondent from the Soviet news agency Tass. Their visit starts with a one-day trip, on Sunday, to Praslin and La Digue. Their first encounter with the Secretary General of the SPPF, Mr Guy Sinon, has been scheduled for Monday when they will also visit the Maison du Peuple. A programme compiled for the visit also includes calls at various Party branch offices, meetings with Members of the People's Assembly, visits to such projects as the National Youth Service and sight-seeing. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 12 Sep 81 p 2]

SOVIET DELEGATION--A delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics yesterday called on the Secretary General of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, Mr. Guy Sinon, and afterwards made a tour of the Maison du Peuple. They were accompanied by the Chairman of the People's Assembly, Mr. John Renaud, and Mr. René Labiche, elected Member of the People's Assembly. In the afternoon the delegation visited the English River SPPF Branch office and the Glacis social centre. This afternoon the Soviet parliamentary delegation is expected to visit the National Youth Service Village at Port Launay. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 15 Sep 81 p 1]

TOURISM BODY--A new state organisation has been formed to help tourists who visit Seychelles. This is described by the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, as part of a new strategy aimed at a more sensible and effective development of our tourism industry. The body, known as the National Tourist Agency Ltd, is a subsidiary of the Seychelles National Investment Corporation. It will carry out travel and tourist agency business, provide agency services for international tour operators and also facilities of every description for tourists. Although the agency was incorporated under the Companies Act on July 21, it officially began work yesterday. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

BERLOUIS VISITS USSR--Colonel Ogilvy Berlouis, the Minister of Defence and Chief of Defence Forces, returned home yesterday from a working visit to the Soviet Union. During his stay, Minister Berlouis met Marshal Sokolov, the Soviet Acting Minister of Defence and they discussed matters of mutual interest. On his return, the Seychellois Defence Chief described his visit as "successful". Accompanying the Minister were Major Raymond Bonté, Lieutenant Kenneth Pillay and Second Lieutenants

Jason Jacqueline and Alain Marie, all of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army. The above picture shows the delegation at the Astronauts' Training Centre. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

HOTEL SEIZED--The Government has announced that on Monday of this week it acquired the Pirates Arms hotel in the centre of Victoria to safeguard the public interest and to protect the tourism industry. The official announcement says: "This decision follows repeated failure over the last eight months by the owners of the hotel to remedy deficiencies, despite requests from the Public Health Inspectorate and the Tourism Division. The standards and conditions had deteriorated so much that on June 19 the Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr. Matthew Servina, ordered an inquiry into what he then termed the uncertain state of the Pirates Arms hotel. A commission of inquiry was immediately appointed, and interviewed the management, staff and suppliers of the hotel." Government decided that in view of the importance of the Pirates Arms to the public as well as to the tourism industry, it could not allow the hotel to remain inactive any longer and therefore decided to acquire it. Government is taking the necessary steps to allow the hotel to re-open as quickly as possible, although at a reduced level initially, the statement said. [Excerpts] [Victoria NATION in English 2 Sep 81 p 1]

PRASLIN BOATYARD--In a move aimed at meeting the country's growing demand for sea-vessels, fishing and tourism, the Government, in a joint project with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), is establishing a boatyard for the building and maintenance of boats on Praslin. In a joint press briefing, a senior economist in the Ministry of Planning and Development, Mr Emmanuel Faure, and an official of the United Nations Development Organisation, Mr Dmitry Panyushkin, said yesterday that work on the project would start in November this year. The UNIDO official said the United Nations agency had agreed to finance the project and provide expert services, training and equipment for the yard. UNIDO would make available US \$ 529,000 for the project. The boatyard would produce and maintain wooden boats of 20-45 feet in length, "on the basis of traditional skills and locally available raw materials", they said. The boatyard would also provide training facilities in order to raise the educational level in boat building on the islands. The establishment of a boat yard and boat maintenance project was initiated by the Minister for Planning and Development, Dr. Maxime Ferari, who visited UNIDO headquarters in Vienna in July this year to discuss the funding of the project. The first UNIDO team of experts first came to Seychelles in January last year to undertake the feasibility study for the construction of the boatyard. The project is in line with the Government's comprehensive programme for fisheries development and transportation network. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 3 Sep 81 p 1]

RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN--The Minister for Defence and Chief of the Seychelles People's Defence Forces, Col. Ogilvy Berlouis, returned home yesterday from Great Britain where he led the Seychellois Defence Forces delegation to the five-day Royal Navy Equipment Exhibition. Minister Berlouis told Seychelles Agence Presse in an interview that his seven-day visit to Britain, at the invitation of the British Government, would go a long way to strengthening Anglo-Seychellois relations in all fields. The Defence Minister's busy stay in Britain included a visit to Portsmouth where the naval exhibition took place, drawing participants from 70 countries,

mainly members of the Commonwealth. A vast number of naval equipment, both old and new, were on display at the exhibition. Minister Berlouis also visited the Isle of Wight off southern England where he toured the Britten-Norman aircraft manufacturing firm and inspected a variety of aircraft, including the defenders used in marine surveillance. The Minister also had the occasion to visit Chester where he called at the Hawker-Siddeley firm--manufacturers of executive jets. At the start and end of his visit, Minister Berlouis held officials talks with Mr Richard Luce, the British Minister of State in the Foreign Office responsible for African Affairs, and officials of the British Defence Ministry. Accompanied by Maj. Rolly Marie, member of the Defence Council, Minister Berlouis was met on arrival at Seychelles airport yesterday by the British High Commissioner to Seychelles, Mr Eric Young. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 14 Sep 81 pp 1, 2]

AUSTRALIAN TIES--The Seychelles Government has been praised for the "meaningful way" it was utilising Australian agricultural and technical assistance under the cooperation agreement between the two countries. Mr. Ron Staples, a senior official with the Australian Development Assistance Bureau in the Department of Foreign Affairs, told Seychelles Agence Presse at the end of a ten-day visit to Seychelles on Wednesday that he was "satisfied that Australia's contribution to the cooperation agreement has had development impact." Mr. Staples, how left the country on Wednesday night, after reviewing his country's cooperation programme and identifying future ones, said his country would soon provide Seychelles with experts in agricultural economic planning and lecturers in accounts. Australian-Seychellois ties have strengthened over the last few years with the Australian Government actively participating in the development of agriculture in Seychelles. One of the most notable Australian contributions has been the research programme it has undertaken leading to the possible introduction of Australian milking "zebu" cattle to Seychelles at the Grand'Anse Livestock Improvement Centre on Mahé. Australia has also provided experts to work in the Department of Finance, remedial education teachers, and contributed financially for the on-going construction of the Anse aux Pins clinic--among other projects. In the course of his stay in the country, the Australian official called on officials in the Departments of Agriculture, Planning and Development, Finance, Education and Health. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 4 Sep 81 pp 1, 2]

CSO: 4700/30

BRIEFS

GENERAL ELECTIONS--Freetown, 26 Sep (AFP)--General elections will be organized in Sierra Leone before the end of the year, President Siaka Stevens announced today. President Stevens, who was speaking to diplomats and officials of international organizations, stated that these elections will be preceded by a meeting of the ruling All People's Congress Party of which he is the chairman for life. President Siaka Stevens indicated again that he will not participate in the commonwealth conference which will take place this year in Australia because of BBC's defamation of news about recent troubles in Sierra Leone. President Stevens added that he feared new troubles would break out in his absence if he went to this conference. [Text] [AB271411 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 26 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/41

COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AFRICA SEEN AS NECESSITY FOR ZIMBABWE

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 9 Sep 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Necessary Collaboration"]

[Text] In Zimbabwe where, according to Rowan Cronje, the economy is about to take a downward plunge, there has lately been a continuous outcry against South Africa and spokesmen of the Mugabe government are saying that South Africa is out to break or destroy Zimbabwe. This feeling against South Africa has also been carried on for some time by the Zimbabwean news media.

South Africans are surprised over the intensity of Zimbabwean attacks and they are wondering whether this is connected with Zimbabwe's sensitivity over its evident dependence on South Africa in so many respects. Zimbabwe has no access to the sea and to a great extent it is therefore dependent on South Africa's transportation system for its imports and exports. As far as trade is concerned South Africa has been and still is Zimbabwe's best partner.

It is as though, for ideological reasons, Zimbabwe is not willing to accept the fact that, for geographic and other reasons, it is obliged to collaborate with South Africa. There is an apparent unwillingness on the part of the Mugabe government to recognize the importance of southern Africa as a region of Africa south of the Sahara in which the various countries are interdependent especially in the economic area. The fact that hated South Africa is, in every respect, the strongest country in this region, and that Zimbabwe must somehow be dependent on it, is mortifying to the Mugabe government.

Zimbabwe's antipathy is apparent from its nearly unexplainable measures in connection with the petroleum and diesel fuel crisis which the country is now experiencing. These shortages are attributed to the country's insufficient railroad transportation, especially a shortage in locomotives. All it has to do is to negotiate formally at a governmental level with South Africa on the leasing of extra locomotives. But according to Minister Hendrick Schoeman the Zimbabwean government is refusing to swallow its pride and all it is doing is accusing South Africa of subversion.

It is high time that the Mugabe government realizes the reality of the situation facing it and that collaboration with South Africa is necessary not only in his country's interest, but also in the interest of the whole of southern Africa.

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CSO: 4701/35

ATTACK ON ANGOLA CONDEMNED BY FRG, ITS ALLIES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Germany very strongly condemns South Africa's attack in Angola. This is the statement made yesterday in Capetown by the German ambassador to South Africa, Dr. E. Eickhoff, in the course of a dinner given by the South African-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Dr. Eickhoff said that his government as well as the other four members of the contact group of five countries tasked with the South-West Africa question, and also the other nine countries of the European Community, have been watching the recent increase in the violence on the border between South-West Africa and Angola and South Africa's interference in Angola with the greatest concern and disapproval.

These incidents are intensifying the concern that even more serious violence may take place in this part of Africa. This may cause Angola to seek more aid from Russia and Cuba.

It is Germany's aim to contribute to a peaceful change in this area and to stability in southern Africa. Germany is also opposed to foreign domination in this part of the world.

United Nations

Dr. Eickhoff said he believes that there are two remaining problems blocking a peaceful change in this area. The two problems are the South-West question and racial discrimination. These two questions continue to be the basic stumbling block in the harmonious relations between Germany and both South Africa and the rest of black Africa. These problems are offering Russia a lasting opportunity of strengthening its credibility in Africa and attaining its goals here.

Germany is not complaining about these problems merely for the sake of winning favor in black Africa or satisfying the United Nations. He believes that unless these stumbling blocks are removed it will be impossible to build a stable and peaceful future in South Africa for its people.

An internationally acceptable independence for South-West Africa must be brought about immediately, because Russian influence in Angola cannot be brought to an end without a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa.

Homelands

Dr. Eickhoff said that he hopes for a dynamic evolutionary process in South Africa which will lead to equal rights for all its people.

However, he said that Germany and its European allies do not believe that a peaceful process of this sort can be attained in South Africa through the government's homelands policy. South Africa cannot expect Germany's collaboration in a process where the homelands are excluded from the wealth and potential of South Africa by means of independence.

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CSO: 4701/35

SOUTH AFRICA

ARMS SUPPLY CORPORATION'S GROWTH IN VARIOUS FIELDS CITED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 12 Sep 81 p 11

[Text] Johannesburg--In its latest issue the FINANCIAL MAIL reports that this year KRYGKOR [Arms Supply Corporation] will be supplying arms valued at 1,400 million rand and that in the past 7 years the organization's profits increased by 1,000 million rand.

For the first time the article lifted the veil over the activities, personnel, arms production and exports. "Seen as a whole the KRYGKOR story reads like a success account," so states the article.

Between 1974 and this year KRYGKOR's profits rose from 200 million rand to 1,200 million, while the number of its workers increased from 12,000 to 29,000.

Seen from the size of its profits KRYGKOR is one of the biggest enterprises in South Africa. It is surpassed only by the industrial giant Barlow Rand.

Maree

This success can be ascribed mainly to the appointment of Mr. John Maree, of Barlow Rand, as executive deputy chairman of KRYGKOR.

The FINANCIAL MAIL reports that the appointment was part of the Prime Minister P.W. Botha's campaign for involving the private sector in the government's problem areas.

Maree appointed 20 proficient executive members and in a series of working meetings got rid of the biggest problems and determined priorities.

He made changes in the office management and did not hesitate in going out to "borrow" experts outside of KRYGKOR. Experts were brought in to complement mostly the Atlas Aircraft Corporation's personnel.

Work Force

Maree and his team started out from the point of view that the manufacturing of arms need not be an uneconomic activity.

The United States space program, which has led to great expansions in the technical and scientific fields, was held out as an example.

KRYGKOR has helped in producing trained manpower in fields unknown to the economy. If the private sector is counted in then the trained manpower numbers about 90,000 strong.

Thousands of apprentices are now being trained by KRYGKOR, while scholarships have been granted to 250 students studying in a highly technological line. Every year an additional 5,000 workers are being trained.

The article says that the partnership with the private sector has transformed KRYGKOR into an effective business organization.

7964

CSO: 4701/36

PREMATURE STATEMENTS ON SOCIAL LEGISLATION CORRECTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 10 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] It is regrettable that statements on the Immorality Act and the Act Banning Mixed Marriages have been made public while the Presidential Council has been giving its attention to these two legislations. This is what Deputy State President and Chairman of the Presidential Council, Alwyn Schlebusch, said in a statement.

The statement followed a report issued yesterday with reference to pronouncements by experts in Johannesburg regarding possible constitutional developments being on the threshold of South Africa.

According to the report Prof. Anthony de Crespigny, member of the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council, had said that most of the members of the Presidential Council are probably opposed to the existence of the Immorality Act and the Act Banning Mixed Marriages.

Coping With the Government

In his statement Schlebusch said that although Professor de Crespigny was perhaps quoted somewhat incorrectly it is regrettable that such statements are made public while the rules committee and certain other committees of the Presidential Council are giving attention to these legislations.

According to the report Professor de Crespigny had also said that the Constitutional Committee had not seen its way in coping with the various levels of the government separately.

Mr. Schlebusch said that what matters is not whether the Constitutional Committee had made such a decision. The situation is that more than just one committee is now still engaged in confidential consultations and the collection of testimony. Decisions, if any, cannot now be made public.

7964

CSO: 4701/36

EXPANDED COMMISSION FOR DEALING WITH URBANIZATION OF BLACKS ANNOUNCED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 15 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] According to a new information document of the Nationalist Party black urbanization will be present in South Africa at a continuously increasing rate. This represents the developmental phase of a more varied way of life and a greater occupational differentiation among the black people. This cannot be turned back.

The government has taken the initiative in channeling this urbanization in an orderly manner and to prevent it from taking place in a haphazard way, with the accompanying poor housing--circumstances in which crime, unhygienic living conditions and a decaying social standard flourish, it has announced an expanded Commission for Collaboration and Development.

The information document on the urban blacks, which has just been published in Cape-town, has evoked a great deal of interest in political circles and is being regarded as an exciting new way of thinking and as an indication of adopting to new realities.

States

The expanded commission, which will continue to be under the chairmanship of Hennie van der Walt - appointed at MP - will be expanded from six to twelve MPs and function as two special committees.

The two coordinating committees will concentrate respectively on the national states and the black heartlands, also on the situation of the blacks outside the national states with their distinctive requirements, and do so in accordance with the information document.

The committee which will concentrate on the national states will give its attention to consolidation and border adjustments, land utilization, housing and settlements, establishment of industry and creation of jobs and the development of infrastructure.

The committee which will give its attention to the blacks outside their national states will undertake a study of job opportunities and training, education, decent residential areas, orderly urbanization and local authorities, the links with the national states and the place of urban blacks in a future order of things.

Botha

The committee will also be in direct communication with representative black urban leaders for the purpose of estimating their particular requirements through appropriate measures.

According to the informational document the new initiative forms a part of Prime Minister P. W. Botha's pronouncement made on 6 February of last year to the effect that urban blacks housed outside the national states can take part in the constellation of states - the basis of the confederal order.

The mere presence of blacks outside the national states is not an indication of crowding out the whites, coloreds and Asiatics. They form a part of the South African pattern of life, but in the cities the blacks form an integral part of the labor system, trade structure, economic strength and the utilization of metropolitan services such as water and power and the transportation network; so states the informational document.

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CSO: 4701/36

WHITE, COLORED, INDIAN UNITARY STATE ADVOCATED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Sep 81 p 17

[Text] A common federation, in which whites, coloreds and Asiatic national groups would be involved in a unitary state, was advocated yesterday in Capetown before the Constitutional Committee of the Presidential Council by Prof. D. C. du Toit, professor of constitutional law and law philosophy of Free State University, as an alternative form of government for South Africa.

He proposed that each of these groups be represented separately by a national assembly subordinated to a sovereign parliament; the assembly's functions would include seeing to it that the fundamental rights of the national groups involved would be upheld by law. A constitutional chief would also be appointed for the purpose of settling possible differences arising from the violation of the rights of the various national groups.

Du Toit said: "The implication of this view is that the coloreds and the Indians would have the fundamental right to have virile representation in the national parliament of a unitary state. The way this sort of representation would be implemented is a question of justification and technicality. This could take place directly on the basis of numbers, or on the basis of a certain number of peoples' representatives from the national assemblies of the various national groups."

Entrenched

With respect to the black people Professor Du Toit suggested a confederal state system.

According to him the fundamental group rights of the three groups in the unitary state must be entrenched in the constitution. The most important of these rights is the right to self-determination for each group which is now linked up with the entitlement to group equality rights, especially in the economic area.

If parliamentary legislation were to violate the fundamental rights of a national group, in such instances, it would be the task of the national group's National Assembly to take up the question with parliament and, in the event that no finality is attained, then to refer the matter to the constitutional chief for a final pronouncement.

He went on to say: "I am convinced that if the national group rights of the whites, especially their regional rights and self-determination rights, are sufficiently entrenched and a national organization and a constitutional chief are established for the purpose of backing up these national group rights, then there can be no objection against setting up a parliament in which the coloreds and the Indians are legally represented by their own people." The national group rights of the Indians and of the coloreds must also have equal entrenchment and protection.

Immorality Act

Professor Du Toit negated the thinking that constitutional changes will begin piecemeal on a local administrative level and later extend to a central level. Contrariwise the fundamental principles for the new form of government must be established at a central level and carried through to the other levels by means of negotiations between the groups involved.

With respect to the question of the possible abolition of the Immorality Act and the Ban on Mixed Marriages Act, Professor Du Toit said that this is a matter which can be examined by a constitutional chief.

7964

CSO: 4701/35

FORMER PRIME MINISTER SUPPORTS PRESENT GOVERNMENT POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 81 p 7

[Text] Bloemfontein--Support for Prime Minister P. W. Botha's continued efforts in creating a constellation of states of southern Africa was voiced here Wednesday night by former Prime Minister and State President John Vorster. He was addressing a meeting of the Free State University's Thinking Students Organization on the subject of "Whereto, South Africa?" About 600 persons crowded even the aisles, entrances and the podium to hear him talk.

Among other things Mr. Vorster stated:

South Africa will not go down, because it has a mission to accomplish in Africa.

Today's policy of South Africa is one of reconciliation of clashing interests.

The Western world will not accept South Africa until it reaches an understanding with Africa. He believes that the day for this will come.

He still supports the constitutional proposals as outlined by the study committee in 1977 under the leadership of P. W. Botha.

Those who ignore the multinational situation in South Africa are failing to make any contributions in the discussion about the future of the country.

Those guilty of this are mostly university people.

Calling

Mr. Vorster said that it is imperative for the countries of southern Africa to discover each other. He cited how he envisaged such a constellation years ago. "I am glad that my successor is conducting further these constellation thoughts of mine and that he too realizes, as I realized, that this is the direction which South Africa must undertake."

"I am glad that today's newspapers are pleased with this. A few years ago they were troubled by this."

South Africa may not and will not fall, because it has a mission and a calling in Africa. This is to tie the countries of southern Africa together into a constellation in which each country will have every right for itself, but will also collaborate in other areas.

Solution

The constellation can never be a success if other countries are given a voice in things in which they have no business of their own. He believes that today this is still the way to go and he has confidence in the country.

Mr. Vorster said that he is convinced that the West will never accept South Africa before South Africa comes to an understanding with Africa. South Africa has been ignoring Africa, but he believes that the countries of southern Africa can be brought together in a manner advantageous to all.

This solution cannot be delayed forever. Economic realities will force Africa to turn to South Africa. "I believe this day will come, it does not matter when. I will not see this in my days. Some of you will collaborate in this and this will come true in your lifetime."

When he was in office he appointed a committee under the chairmanship of P.W. Botha to work out a constitutional order for the country and in this respect he said: "I submit to the persuasive findings of this committee."

7964

CSO: 4701/35

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

EXPULSIONS FROM LEOPARD ORDER--According to two presidential ordinances issued today, Saturday, citizens Ileo Songo Amba, Mukwakani Gahunguhmuga, Ndeze Iruvuzu Mwami and Nguza Karl-i-Bond have been expelled from national order of the Leopard. They must immediately submit their respective badges of rank to the chancellor of the order of the companions of the revolution and national orders. Citizens Ileo, Mukwakani and Ndeze were recently disbarred from the MPR Central Committee for gross indiscipline, breaking the oath made to the MPR and to the president of the republic and for going contrary to the ideals of the party. They strayed into the swamp of vileness where their political careers ran aground. It is the same with the former first state commissioner, Nguza Karl-i-Bond. We all know the conditions under which he left the country. Dispositions being currently taken will certainly lead to his expulsion from the MPR Central Committee.
[Excerpt] [AB281244 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 26 Sep 81]

UGANDA, SUDAN COOPERATION TALKS--The secretary of state for environment, nature conservation and tourism, Mr Diogo, yesterday opened a session of the Uganda, Sudan, Zaire tripartite commission in charge of problems of illegal trade, poaching and strengthening of cooperation between the three countries. Mr Diogo stated in his opening speech that this meeting, which is taking place 3 months after the tripartite meeting at Gbadolite, requires the desire of the three countries to continue to search for solutions to the problems of illegal trade and poaching. He stressed the need to look for appropriate solutions in order to actively discourage these acts and set up an adequate control mechanism through the development of customs cooperation and the intensification of trade. The session of the commission will continue until 29 September. [Excerpts]
[AB250952 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 25 Sep 81]

CSO: 4719/38

COMMERCIAL BANK DIRECTOR HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Mwila's Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA National Commercial Bank managing director Mr John Mwila yesterday refused to give reasons why he de-Zambianised two key positions in the bank.

Mr Mwila, who called a Press conference at his office, insisted that he was not going to disclose reasons why he had reorganised the top management.

But he confirmed that the chairman of the Zambianisation committee who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services Mr John Chafwa had asked about the de-Zambianisation because he felt the move went against Party and Government policy.

He has since replied stating his side of the story and it would be up to Mr Chafwa to make a statement on the issue if he so wished.

Adverse

In his statement Mr Mwila said the *Times of Zambia* and its sister newspaper the *Sunday Times* had over the last one-and-a-half months carried adverse articles about his bank.

The de-Zambianisation of the two key positions of general manager (operations) previously held by Mr Amon Chibwa and that of foreign manager previously held by Mr A.R. Simango are confirmed in the bank's latest annual report.

Two days ago Mr Mwila confirmed to *Times* assistant editor Robby Makayi and political correspondent Patu Simoko that a story regarding the offer of credit facilities to prominent Zambians including two former members of the Central Committee was true.

At yesterday's conference he was reluctant to discuss the issue.

He maintained that he had faced no political pressure and his action had been directed by normal bank procedure, adding that he could not divulge his clients' affairs at a Press conference because "to disclose the dealings of my clients goes against the grain of my profession".

He had not found it necessary to meet the affected clients and seek their permission to clear the air.

The bank has until now been silent over the allegations made against it in the Press because the bank management did not believe in answering through the Press, said Mr Mwila.

Conference Served 'Little Purpose'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] MR John Mwila of the Zambia National Commercial Bank is not helping anybody by his refusal yesterday to answer questions on a statement he issued at a Press conference he voluntarily called in his office.

He may in fact be doing a disservice to "the people" whom his bank euphemistically refers to as the owners and the customers he purports to protect by his "golden silence".

The ZNCB managing director was supposed to clear the air over recent reports that some Zambian middle managers had been dismissed and that a board of directors' rejection of an overdraft application was later overturned.

He was not prodded into calling the conference but after he passed round a statement which did not explain anything and reporters sought his help he hedged and left everyone none the better informed.

For the benefit of our readers we run part of Mr Mwila's "Press release."

"I wish to inform the general public, through you, that the main reason for our silence

on the allegations of de-Zambianisation in the bank is two-fold.

"First, bankers are not journalists. It is against their professional ethics to answer through the medium of the Press particularly where cheap journalism is given undue publicity.

"Second, issuing of statements in the Press serves very little purpose. We believe that silence is golden.

"With regard to the article which appeared in the TIMES OF ZAMBIA on Wednesday, September 16, headed "Bank rules flouted", I wish to inform you once again that it is against banking practice to discuss customers' affairs with third parties — the Press — unless authorised to do so."

What does Mr Mwila want to achieve? It was Mr Mwila who in October last year in a television interview who said the ZNCB was committed to Zambianisation and now that there are reports of a reversal of that pledge why can't he give the reasons?

Maybe he has forgotten. He had told the nation that out of 1,100 personnel only 22 were expatriates. That was almost a year ago. What is the position now if

there is no de-Zambianisation?

We don't have to go far for evidence to show how the Party and its Government is concerned about the lending policies of the ZNCB — the much-vaunted "people's bank" on radio, television and other media.

There are many examples we can quote and Mr Mwila is aware that many representations have been made officially and unofficially about the ZNCB service.

Surely he would have done better yesterday not to waste reporters' precious time. Yes Mr Mwila, issuing Press statements of the kind you did serves not only very little purpose but nothing at all. It is better to shut up.

CSO: 4700/43

ZAMBIA-ZIMBABWE DELEGATIONS TO DISCUSS KARIBA PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] DELEGATIONS from Zambia and Zimbabwe would soon meet to discuss the jointly-owned Kariba hydro-electric project Power, Transport and Communications Minister of State Mr Francis Chembe said yesterday.

The minister dispelled reports that there were anomalies in the way the two countries benefited from the joint project.

The agreement on the project was subject to revision and the high-level meeting would consider either including new terms or leaving the agreement as it was.

Referring to Press reports in which he was quoted as saying the Government would rectify an anomaly in which Zimbabwe got more than her share from the Kariba complex, he said there was nothing sinister about Zimbabwe getting more because this was paid for.

Zimbabwe was paying an agreed three-part tariff for the energy she got in excess of her share and that this could not constitute "a rip-off, swindling, an anomaly or a biased accord system," as the Press reports implied.

He said an impression created in the reports aroused concern in the Central African Power Corporation (CAPC) and he was speaking to put the "record straight."

In July this year, Zesco general manager Mr Roy Miti said Zambia was losing 117 megawatts to Zimbabwe because of a biased accord system.

Zambia had been losing electricity to Zimbabwe since the colonial days because the agreements over the use of electricity between the two countries were "all in favour of Zimbabwe".

According to CAPC 1980 annual report recently released to the Times, energy in excess of Zimbabwe's share from the Kariba complex exported from Zambia was paid for at an agreed three-part tariff.

But the report added that CAPC had received a directive recently to give effect to the relevant terms and conditions of a new interim inter-governmental agreement entered into between Zambia and Zimbabwe in July 1980.

Asked on the new agreement mentioned in the report, Mr Chembe said he could not say much on this as it was being dealt with by "higher authorities".

CSO: 4700/43

AUSTRALIAN AGREEMENT ON EXPERTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] ● An agreement in which Australia will supply Zambia with experts in professional and technical sectors of the economy was signed in Lusaka yesterday.

The agreement was signed on the eve of President Kaunda's departure for Australia. Acting Australian high commissioner Mr Michael Potts signed for his country while Dr Leonard Chivuno, director of the Commission for Development Planning signed for Zambia. **See another story on Page Five.**

Under the agreement, Australia will supply Zambia with professionals to lecture at the University of Zambia, to serve in the mining industry, aviation and the agricultural sector. Financial experts will also be recruited.

The Australian government will give Zambia grants to supplement the staff who will be seconded here.

After the signing of the agreement, Dr Chivuno said he was grateful that Zambia was given a chance to utilise Australian experts in various fields of the economy.

The agreement came at an opportune time especially in the agricultural sector where the country was finding difficulties in storage of maize

CSO: 4700/43

UNDP ANNOUNCES NEW 1982-1986 AID PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE United Nations Development Programme has pledged to finalise soon K21.2 million new aid programme to Zambia for the period 1982-86.

The programme is in addition to the K30 million development fund the UNDP has implemented in the country between 1972 and 1981.

The pledge was made by the new UNDP resident representative in Zambia Mr Dusan Dragic when he presented his credentials to Foreign Minister Professor Lameck Goma.

Welcoming Mr Dragic, Prof Goma said Zambia was "very grateful" to the UNDP for the aid because it was free from the dangers of political interference.

"This is very significant for small countries like Zambia who may have to walk a tight-rope to avoid their poverty. We have a problem of alignment."

The minister said at a ceremony held in his office on Wednesday that the assistance underlined the importance of UNDP activities.

While Zambia welcomed help from the UN and its agencies it was important that this should serve the whole mankind.

Like the world body, Zambia would always seek to have the world a better place to live in. He assured Mr Dragic that

the ministry would do everything possible to help him carry out his work smoothly.

Mr Dragic told Prof Goma that accelerated economic and social development in developing countries and their efforts to overcome the vestiges of their unfortunate history were burdened with enormous problems.

The world community and the UN had been working together with those countries in solving development and national problems.

He said much more was to be done to achieve the ultimate goal of prosperity and collective national reliance at international and national levels.

Efforts to devise global economic solutions and national development programmes suitable to realities should be sustained.

Such programmes were supposed to bring about prosperity so that poverty and economic disasters which threatened large segments of the world population could be eradicated.

Mr Dragic thanked Zambia for her efforts to contribute towards international economic and social development.

But prosperity could not be achieved overnight and that was why UNDP was at the country's disposal to help in her development efforts.

The UNDP as the largest UN source of technical cooperation had been financing and assisting the implementation of projects in almost all sectors in accordance with the priorities set by Zambia's development plans.

Apart from its training programme in various fields the UNDP had successfully completed 150 projects.

"Right now we are about to finalise with the Government the new programme worth about K21.250 million for Zambia for the period 1982-86."

FOREIGN BANKS GRANT LOAN TO FINANCE RAW MATERIALS IMPORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Longs Shamputa]

[Text] SIX foreign banks have raised a loan of K25 million to help Zambia finance its imports of raw materials required for the manufacture of essential commodities.

This was revealed in Lusaka yesterday by Citibank Zambia Limited Managing Director Mr Robert Thornton and confirmed by an INDECO spokesman who said the loan was signed in London on September 3, by Bank of Zambia Governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani and representatives of the consortium.

The Indeco spokesman said however, that conditions attached to the loan were making it difficult for the beneficiary companies to draw money as soon as they wanted it.

The loan which is for the importation of "critical raw materials" for the production of essential commodities was made available through the Bank of Zambia and will be specifically used by National Milling Company, ROP 1975 Limited and Colgate Palmolive.

The spokesman said one of the conditions was that

companies will be required to place orders of a minimum of five million dollars (about K4 million) from each source but since some of the sources are small, the condition has proved difficult for the companies.

He added that INDECO was renegotiating the terms of the loan to try and sort out some of the difficulties.

According to Mr Thornton, the loan is for three months up to December 3, with a six-month repayment period, and the Bank of Zambia was expected to open letters of credit for the purchase of the essential materials "any time".

Mr Thornton said Citibank contributed K5.5 million, Manufacturers Hanover of United States (US) K4.5 million, European Arab Bank K4.5 million, Royal Orion of Canada K2.7 million, Banque de Commerce Extérieure of France K2.7 million and National Westminster Bank of Britain K4.5 million.

"We have had good working relations with officials in the Government, Bank of Zambia and at ZIMCO and we hope this will continue for the best of the country", Mr Thornton said.

It is understood that the money will be used to import raw materials for the National Milling Company (NMC) and ROP for use in their production of essential commodities.

Both the NMC and ROP import their raw materials for the production of cooking oil, detergents and stockfeed from abroad.

Last March, a consortium of seven international banks raised a loan of about K145 million to enable Zambia finance its oil import bill.

Mr Kuwani signed for the loan in London on behalf of Zambia National Energy Corporation while the Bank of America International managed the loan on behalf of the consortium.

PARTY LEGAL COUNCIL COMMENTS ON CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] THE constitutional set-up of Zambia's one party system is now fully developed and all that remains to be done is to consolidate and improve on what has so far been achieved.

The legal counsel to the Party, Mr Arnold Misiya Mtopa, said in an interview that September 1981 "marks the third year since the General Conference adopted the present Constitution of the United National Independence Party at Mulungushi in September, 1978."

Mr Mtopa observed that the 1978 Constitution has "so far been well implemented particularly in the introduction of mass organisations of the Party and the decentralisation system of local administration."

"The Women's and Youth leagues have had their working regulations adopted and have held successful conferences and elections under these regulations."

The decentralisation system had "taken off smoothly and it will succeed."

Reports reaching Freedom House showed that even on the Copperbelt where it was said that the integration of mine townships with municipal council areas would create problems, the system had been successfully launched.

"Throughout the country all the sections of society given representation on the district councils have enthusiastically claimed and taken their seats on the councils."

On the role of the trade unions, Mr Mtopa said in 1978 the Zambia Congress of

Trade Unions had resisted being designated a mass organisation of the Party within the framework of the constitution of the Party.

This was a refusal which was "probably influenced by British colonial heritage combined with International Labour Organisation considerations of the role of a trade union in a multiple party system."

Three years after the adoption of that constitution "it now appears that in a one-party state, a trade union cannot hope to operate independently of or in opposition to the Party in power".

"The labour movement has to be subordinate to the Party but since both the Party and the labour movement are concerned with the welfare of the people of Zambia, they should be complimentary to each other."

Commenting on the presence of members of the Central Committee in the National Assembly, he said it had been noted that at first there were some Members of Parliament who were uneasy about this.

"But once in the House members of the Central Committee proved that they were like any other MPs, the innovation now seems accepted and both the Central Committee and the National Assembly have benefited from this cross pollination."

Mr Mtopa also noted that there had been close coordination between committees of the Central Committee and respective Government ministries and parastatal organisations during the past three years.

On future developments Mr Mtopa said: "A close study of the present constitutional set-up shows that there is need for effective implementation of the laws so far enacted so that those provisions providing for the economic, social and cultural well-being of the populace are realised and related to the realities of present day and future Zambia."

"To that extent, it becomes important for every Zambian to be aware of the fact that his well-being is dependent on these constitutional developments and therefore he or she should be keenly interested and concerned with the manner they are being shaped."

"The constitutions of the Party, the Women's and Youth leagues and the decentralisation legislation flowing from these constitutions affect every Zambian and it should therefore go without emphasis that all of us should be interested in these organisations."

He referred to the challenge which President Kaunda made at the 15th first extraordinary National Council of the Party last April on the method to be adopted on the election of members of the Central Committee.

Mr Mtopa said it had been interesting to note that the

critics of the present system of the election had not taken up the challenge and come up with suggestions.

"The Party is keen to receive, through the appropriate organs of the Party, proposals on the alternative mode of election of members of the Central Committee. In the absence of any such proposals it will be taken that the present system is an acceptable and workable one.

"The other area which requires review is that concerning the increasing incidence of crimes of violence in the country. Although some apparent causes of crime are known, it is now necessary to take a critical look at this problem and find out ways of curbing crime."

Mr Mtopa felt that a national commission be constituted to probe the workings of the country's economic and social policies, police, the courts, the penal system, crime gangs and the ordinary petty thievery.

"All the signs indicate that with a little more information on the real causes of crime in the country and drastic measures subsequently taken, the situation can be improved".

CSO: 4700/43

TRIAL OF DETAINED ZCTU LEADERS CONTINUING

Grounds for Zimba, Kabwe Detentions

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 24 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] GENERAL Secretary of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU), Mr Newstead Zimba is being detained because he allegedly incited miners to humiliate Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Basil Kabwe.

Mr Justice Ayadurai Sivanandan heard this in Ndola yesterday in a case of habeas corpus in which Mr Zimba who is one of the labour leaders detained for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government is seeking the State to show cause why he should continue to be detained.

A prison officer, Mr Lawrence Mutemwa who read out the grounds of detention told the court that Zimba who is detained on one ground, on a date unknown but between July 5 and July 17 this year he conspired with ZCTU Chairman-General, Mr Frederick Chiluba and other persons unknown to incite miners to humiliate Mr Kabwe.

He said that during this period, Mr Kabwe who was on tour of mining towns on the Copperbelt was humiliated by miners and during the incident his life was endangered and his car was damaged by the miners.

He said that it was for this reason the state saw it fit that Mr Zimba should continue to be detained because if he was left at large, he would persist in doing such activities.

Lawyer for Mr Zimba Mr Stephen Malama applied to the court for an adjournment to enable him to confer further with his client because he had not been able to do so adequately.

State advocate, Mrs Catherine Kafunda raised no objection to the application and said that after Mr Malama had filed further affidavits, she would also need time to file counter affidavits.

Mr Justice Sivanandan adjourned the hearing to October 19.

Grounds for Sampa, Walamba Detentions

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 23 Sep 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] A DETAINED labour leader allegedly told a May Day rally that the present government would have been toppled had President Kaunda not made changes in the army.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa, also allegedly told the people that the Government was unjustified in increasing the prices of mealie meal.

A Ndola High Court also heard that detained Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) Vice-Chairman Mr Timothy Walamba allegedly told miners: "Strike action would be the best treatment President Kaunda's rotten Government would be given".

These allegations came to light yesterday when High Court Commissioner Mr Cleaver Musumali started hearing applications for writs of habeas corpus filed by the two men challenging their detention.

Reading out the grounds of detention, Kansenshi prison officer, Mr Lawrence Mutemwa, said that during the Labour Day rally held in Mpika on May 1 last year, Mr Sampa said the ultimate aim of the ZCTU was to take over the country's leadership.

During the same rally, Mr Sampa allegedly told the people that the Government was unjustified in increasing the prices of mealie meal, thereby inciting workers to rise against the government.

The statements by Mr Sampa allegedly incited workers especially miners on the Copperbelt who resorted to intimidation and violence which resulted in the loss of human life and

damage to public property, Mr Mutemwa said.

Mr Mutemwa added that it had been observed that if Mr Sampa was left at large he would continue to persist in these unlawful

activities and hence the need to detain him under the preservation of public security act.

In the case of Mr Walamba, who is detained on four grounds, it is alleged that on August 26, last year at Manpower Services offices of the Konkola Division of the NCCM, he told miners whose names are unknown that the "strike action was the best treatment President Kaunda's rotten Government would be given".

The statement is said to have incited miners to go on strike, Mr Mutemwa said.

It is also alleged that on January 19, this year Mr Walamba told people whose names are unknown at Vega Cinema in Chililabombwe that he had persuaded branch executives and shop stewards at various mines to call upon miners to go on illegal strikes.

While addressing 500 illegal strikers from Chibuluma Mine in Kalulusini at Union Square on January 25, this year he allegedly told them that he was very happy that miners had responded favourably to his call on them to go on strike.

Mr Mutemwa said that due to the statements made by Mr Walamba, some miners on the Copperbelt

went on strike and resorted to violence and intimidation which resulted in the loss of human life and damage of public property as well as disruption of law and order.

Defence counsel for Mr Sampa and Mr Walamba Mr Stephen Malama of Jacques and Partners applied for an adjournment to enable him to confer and receive further instructions from his clients.

Mr Malama said that his clients were detained at separate prisons in Katete and Zambezi and to this effect asked the court to order that they be detained at Kanfinsa where they could be easily reached.

Assistant senior state advocate Mr Ramesh Patel raised no objections to Mr Malama's applications. Mr Commissioner Musumali consequently ordered that the two applicants be transferred to any prison on the Copperbelt where they could be reached easily. The hearing was adjourned to October 20.

Grounds for Chiluba's Detention

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba allegedly pledged that his ultimate objective and that of his fellow labour leaders was to take over the Zambian leadership.

He is also alleged to have said that President Kaunda would be lucky if he was not toppled in the next five years.

This came to light yesterday in the Ndola High Court during the first hearing of a writ of habeas corpus in which Mr Chiluba is contesting his detention.

The ZCTU chief who has been served with seven reasons for his detention is being represented by Ndola lawyer Mr Levy Mwanawasa.

The packed court heard that on August 11, 1980 at Atlas Copco while commenting on the crime rate in the country, Mr Chiluba in his capacity as ZCTU chairman, allegedly said President Kaunda would be lucky if he was not toppled in the next five years.

He is alleged to have said the crime rate in the country was high because people were fed up with the present Government and once it was toppled everything would return to normal.

Other reasons are that on September 27, 1980 while opening a seminar for labour leaders on economic and political administration at the President's Citizenship College, he allegedly informed 300 delegates drawn from 19 affiliated unions that since Independence the Government had been running the country on an experimental basis and had achieved nothing.

He further allegedly said people could not have confidence in a government which trotted from one country to another begging for loans.

In his address to the delegates he is alleged to have urged them to advocate a country-wide industrial unrest so that the Party and its Government would be forced to meet workers' demands.

On April 3 at the Zambia National Building Society offices in Ndola, Mr Chiluba allegedly said to unknown people that his ultimate objective and that of his fellow labour leaders was to take over the Zambian leadership.

On a date unknown but between July 5 and 17 he allegedly conspired with ZCTU

general secretary Mr Newshead Zimba and other persons unknown to instruct unknown officials of various unions to condemn, humiliate and show disrespect to the Minister of Labour and Social Services Mr Basil Kabwe who was visiting the Copperbelt.

Mr Chiluba, Mr Zimba and other persons unknown allegedly incited members of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia who in turn condemned, humiliated, showed disrespect and demonstrated violence against Mr Kabwe by extensively damaging his official car and endangering his life on July 17.

Other reasons for his detention are that on March 13, at the offices of the ZCTU in Nehelenge in the Luapula

Province Mr Chiluba allegedly told union officials who included Mr Godfrey Chirwa, Mr Augustine Kombe and Mr Peter Chilambe that there was need to change the Government, but his words should be kept secret by the officials.

On May 1 at Shinde Stadium in Mufulira, while addressing a labour day rally, he allegedly said labour leaders and workers had lost confidence in the Party and its Government, thereby inciting the workers to hate the leadership.

Consequently, miners in various towns on the Copperbelt went on illegal strikes and resorted to violence and intimidation which resulted in the loss of human life and damage to public property as well as disruption of law and order.

Mr Justice Mannival Moodley ordered the detaining authorities to move Mr Chiluba from Livingstone to any remand prison on the Copperbelt so that it was easy for him to give instructions to his lawyers.

Mr Justice Moodley allowed the application and set October 2 for arguments.

CITIZENS ASKED TO BE ALERT TO ATTEMPTS TO DILUTE ASSEMBLY'S POWER

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

SPEAKER of the National Assembly, Mr Robinson Nabulyato, yesterday advised Zambians to watch out for any cheap or political attempts to water down democratic powers of Parliament.

Mr Nabulyato gave this advice when he gave a lecture on "parliament procedure" to the 5th women's council and workshop at the President's Citizenship College.

The Speaker warned that there was very little that could be done to make Parliament become purely African or Zambian without spoiling what Parliament really is.

"Since we have never had a national parliament in our African society, we have had to inherit what the colonial system left," Mr Nabulyato said.

Mr Nabulyato said although we had nsaka (meeting place) and other gatherings at chiefs centres, these were sectional and tribal.

He warned that any leaning on one or two of these sectional instruments into national bodies like Parliament was likely to offend some sections of the community in the nation whose tribal emblems are left out.

Mr Nabulyato said Parliament was Zambia's national pride — a sacred institution.

He said Parliament is not a culture but an art of science and technology which must be learned if it is to be used properly for the development of the nation.

Mr Nabulyato said any changes that may be made to Parliament should be brought about by constitutional processes.

He informed the council delegates that Parliament procedure is the sum of rules of parliamentary law which regulate the constitution, powers and privileges of Parliament.

Mr Nabulyato said Members of Parliament were free to examine critically the policy of the Party and Government including the administrative efficiency of the Government.

"In exercising this critical function, the National Assembly acts as a sounding board of the nation and as a form in which the Government's decisions are paraded and justified," Mr Nabulyato said.

Mr Nabulyato said Parliament was a place for talking, "not that cheap and aimless speaking but aimful talking to solve national problems."

He said in order to transact its business without fear or favour, the constitution provides safeguards for the house and its members.

Mr Nabulyato said members of the National Assembly are free to solve national problems."

TEXTILE COMPLEX WILL REPORTEDLY HAVE SUFFICIENT RAW MATERIALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 23 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THERE will be no problems of raw materials for the new Chinese textile mill complex when it becomes operational, Zambia National Service Commandant Brigadier-General Thomas Fara has said.

He said the ZNS had already taken strict measures to ensure there was no disruption in the operations of the factory when it opens early next year.

General Fara, who was speaking in an interview in Kabwe, said the Lint Company had already made an offer of 500 tonnes of cotton to the mill which was ready.

"Lintco is prepared to give us 500 tonnes of cotton even today or tomorrow whenever we are ready. Just think of a tonne, now 500."

This is not the only offer the company had made to the mill as this would be a continuous process.

"In addition, we have our own cotton farm of about 600 hectares with between 245 and 300 of our own boys working there to produce cotton."

The general who was in Kabwe for official duties said to ensure that there was no disruption in production at the mill, the ZNS would always

buy the cotton in bulk every year and stock-pile it.

But Gen Fara declined to discuss the financial problems which had threatened the early completion of the K7.4 million factory.

Chinese construction leaders have repeatedly complained about lack of running expenses including salaries for staff and materials.

UNZA STUDENTS, LECTURER COMPLAIN TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] FREEDOM of publications at the University of Zambia is being hampered by the presence of Government Special Branch spies, the commission of inquiry into the university sitting at Lusaka's Nakatindi Hall heard yesterday.

A third-year student in the School of Education Mr Chiwomba Tembo informed the commission chaired by former member of the Central Committee Mr Wesley Nyirenda that student publications were affected by the infringement of social and academic freedoms on the campus.

The presence of the Special Branch had a psychological effect. The Special Branch's continued presence made the students fear to express their views.

Some students had been recruited by the Special Branch but these should be stopped if the student body was to function and react to issues normally.

Earlier, Mr Tembo submitted that when the news of the

commission of inquiry reached the campus, the residential halls and dining hall were hurriedly painted. Bulbs were hurriedly fixed in order to forestall complaints about how the place was unkept.

He said three quarters of the rooms had no sidelamps. This inconvenienced those who wished to study without disturbing their room-mates.

Mr Tembo submitted that there was lack of coordination between the Government and the university administration. He cited the confusion over the non-payment of increased allowances.

Administrators should not act like "rocks from which no water would be squeezed."

On food, Mr Tembo said most meals were badly prepared and the wastage of food was due to poor cooking. The grocery and the canteen were very poor. One had to go to town to buy toilet tissues and toothpaste.

The bookshop was inefficient as prescribed books did not arrive in time.

Some books in the library were worn out and the library authorities had no preventive measures against vandalism.

Mr Tembo submitted that sports at Unza only meant playing soccer, basketball and volleyball. "Sport is poorly organised."

And a senior lecturer charged that there was gross wastefulness of financial and material resources at Unza.

Dr Shimwaavi Muntemba, making her submission to

the inquiry said there was too much bureaucracy and that certain posts did not justify their existence.

She said those accommodated were not checked to ensure that what they found in the houses they occupied was left intact when they left.

"There is no way of stopping those who want to carry away items they found in houses."

Another waste was in maintenance where repairs of things that did not even require spare parts were simply ignored.

As a result, the university spent huge sums of money replacing items which could be repaired.

She cited a case in July 1980 where she reported a fault and someone repaired the fault half-way but promised to return "tomorrow". Up to this year the "tomorrow" has not yet come.

She said guards manning the gates leading to the Great East Road campus did not check vehicles leaving the campus to ensure that nothing was pilfered. The university paid them for doing nothing.

On her charges of bureaucracy, Dr Muntemba said she needed to be convinced that the university required so many senior administrators.

Some of the posts which she thought could be scrapped included those of deputy registrars and deputy principal.

In her view, the 223 workers in the resident engineer's section did not justify their existence.

Dr Muntemba complained of what she called "unfortunate priorities" where vehicles obtained for one section changed hands, leaving the section they were obtained for helpless.

CSO: 4700/43

MINISTER, PLANNING OFFICIAL ADDRESS YOUTH CONFERENCE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **MINISTER of Youth and Sport General Kingsley Chinkuli said yesterday Zambia National Service programmes were not being fully utilised by the Government.**

This was evident from the number of training programmes proposed in 1971 that were not implemented to make the youth self-reliant.

He said this when he addressed the Lusaka Province Youth League conference at the University of Zambia Great East Road campus.

He said there were 37,000 vacancies in the ZNS camps and if filled they could play an important part in the country's development and the eradication of unemployment among the youth.

In the face of existing youth problems, the minister said his ministry had proposed to set up training programmes which would absorb the young people to make them more productive.

The programmes included common based projects that would take care of the youth in local environments. Some of these

projects were being carried out at Makeni Ecumenical Centre, Chilenje and Kabwata although they were run voluntarily.

Another major programme was the Zambia youth enterprise which would employ about 1,200 youths. This project was expected to absorb all other smaller companies that were going to be set up, including the

Kabwe textile mill.

The minister was specific on the type of people that would be employed in such an establishment.

"Preference will be given to Zambia National Service graduates who are disciplined and skilled."

And director-general for National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno urged the youth at the same conference to be ideologically knowledgeable if they were to know the intricacies of foreign exchange and realise their role in laying the foundation for the Zambian revolution.

In Zambia the private sector was stronger than the public one and it was the duty of the youth to participate fully to ensure that a change in the system was made.

He said the situation was "ripe" for the revolution to take place and that the youth should not be discouraged by what they saw because "everything is

under control."

Dr Chivuno assured the youth that the Government was working out ways of helping them to gain skills in various areas that were relevant to the needs of the country.

Already 150 youths have been sent to the German Democratic Republic and there were plans to send another 200 on similar missions.

"We are not doing this because we want them to just gain knowledge but it is because we are serious with our projects and we want to lay down the basics of socialism."

EXPECTED COAL PRODUCTION INCREASE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 20 Sep 81 p 7

[Text]

COAL production at Maamba Collieries in the Southern Province is set for a major boost following the installation of new machinery under a K5 million loan from the Africa Development Bank and West Germany.

Managing director Mr Nge-nda Imutowana said the mine had embarked on a programme to increase the capacity of its aerial ropeway by more than 50 per cent by putting into service additional 100 buckets.

This would increase the buckets on the ropeway from 200 to 300 at a cost of K2 million. When completed, it will mean that the ropeway would have a capacity to transport more than 100,000 tonnes of coal a month.

Recently the company had been carrying out repairs to the ropeway after frequent breakdowns.

"And because of this we are no longer hauling coal by road from Maamba to Batoka."

Mr Imutowana said the company was "in the process of sending one Zambian foreman to West Germany to acquire the knowledge and methods of maintaining our hydraulic excavator which is the largest in the country".

Overhaul

After his overseas training the foreman would take over from an expatriate who is

now in-charge of the equipment which cost the mine more than K800,000.

A major overhaul of the washing plant is being carried out by a Kitwe firm.

Under the K5.3 million ADB and West Germany loan supplies of spare parts, pit machinery, locomotive and lorries including rail wagons would be imported to help and revamp operations at Maamba — which is the biggest producer of coal.

Last year Maamba Colliery mine manager Mr Jueragen Voss said the company was making an average loss of K2 million a year for the past ten years.

With the expected arrival of new machinery, these problems would lessen and production of coal would increase.

This would enable the mine to meet coal demands by other industries and for domestic purposes.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP DENIES FOUNDING OWN CHURCH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government refused to place Lusaka Roman Catholic Archbishop Emmanuel Millingo under house arrest on allegations that he was working against the Party and its Government.

"The authorities concerned refused to accept the accusations even though they came from a Catholic who knew the structure of the Catholic Church," he told a senior Christian workshop at Kltwe Teachers' Training College yesterday.

The Archbishop recalled that two or three years ago, he was almost put under house arrest, but was "saved" by some people who threatened to react if he was detained.

"The one who planned the house arrest was a Catholic. He is still a Catholic I believe."

Many people might be languishing in prisons and detentions on false allegations against them, some of which were made by Christians who were believed because of being Christians, said Archbishop Millingo.

These had now commercialised their lies because they knew that directors and managers trusted Christians and had now won the reputation of being the trusted people in their working places

and enjoying privileges built on lies.

Appealing for truth among Christians and the country's political leadership, Archbishop Millingo said it was one year now since he left his house in Roma township to obey the Vatican's order not to conduct healing sessions.

"But a week ago I received a telephone call asking me whether it was true I had left the Catholic Church and started my own church in Chelston where I am now staying.

"They confirmed the lie by adding that I was living with a congregation I had founded and established my headquarters of the new church in Chelston."

The truth was that he was staying with the Daughters of the Redeemer the congregation of Catholic sisters he had founded.

The Archbishop attacked what he called the "twisted" Zambian law which he blamed for too many divorces today. Many couples wishing to divorce prepared their cases with such skill that they contained lies to easily obtain divorce certificates.

"These preparations are sometimes planned according to the law. Lawyers tell their clients not to answer certain questions this way or rather that way so that even the law today has joined hands with the liars."

CDC TO REMOVE REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FROM LUSAKA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) plans to pull out its regional headquarters from Lusaka allegedly because of the high income tax in Zambia paid by its personnel.

A CDC staff bulletin from London head office says the Zambian Government had not responded to persistent representations by the regional controller Mr James Tuckett that special terms should be negotiated to relieve CDC of the excess cost estimated at nearly K500,000.

The corporation intends to set up a temporary base in Malawi but it is understood the organisation intends to make Zimbabwe its regional headquarters for the Central African region.

The bulletin says in the light of the changing political and economic conditions in the countries in which the CDC operates, Lilongwe will not at this stage be designated a regional headquarter.

In Mr Tuckett's report to the London head office supplied to the *Times of Zambia* by sources at the local CDC office, he says that so far no reaction had

come from Zambian authorities concerning the intended move. The move will be effected next month.

Mr Tuckett says Malawian authorities had understood and welcomed the CDC's move over the matter "and so far as possible, publicity over the matter will be avoided".

The sources said the excuse about high personal income tax and the temporary move to Malawi was to soften the blow Zambia might feel about the decision. Ten Zambians are to be affected by the move and have already been served with redundancy notices.

Only three British staff will be affected including Mr Tuckett. One British executive is expected to remain to supervise the Zambian operations.

The corporation had an investment of about K70 million in Zambia in the sugar, mining, textile, electricity and agricultural industries.

ZAMBIA COULD DIVERT GOODS FROM TAZARA TO SOUTHERN LINES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 2

[Text] TANZANIA's Minister for Transport and Communications Ibrahim Kaduma has appealed to the Chinese-built Tazara to improve its services if it has to remain competitive in modern railway transport.

He warned that Zambia, as one of the principal users of Tazara, could divert its goods to southern lines if it discovered that Tazara was incapable of coping with the increasing volume of trade.

Mr Kaduma made the appeal when he was answering questions at the first monthly luncheon meeting of the revived Tanzania Press Club attended by local and foreign journalists based in Dar es Salaam.

Mr Kaduma said: "Tazara has to compete with the southern railway lines if it wants to remain in business because Zambia will not accept its goods to pile up while there is another (efficient) line to handle its goods."

"For Tazara to remain in business," he said, "it has to be more competitive."

The Tanzanian minister emphasised that Tazara management should not blame Zambia if the land-locked country decided to ferry its goods through the port of Lobito should the Tazara services continue to deteriorate.

Recent reports claimed that Zambia was contemplating to divert its goods to the port of Lobito in Angola because of the piling of goods in Tanzania.

CSO: 4700/43

MEETING HELD TO PLAN HAULING, STORAGE OF BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Sep 81 p

[Text] Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila has appealed to Prime Minister Mundia to use his good offices to secure the release or urgently required foreign exchange to bring in tarpaulins for covering the bumper maize harvest.

"Unless the money is released soon, we run the risk of destroying the crop because there are insufficient tarpaulins, at the moment," the minister said.

He was speaking at the end of a day-long meeting with truckers, Namboard and the Zambia Cooperative Federation officials at the Old National Assembly where plans to haul and store the harvest were being made.

Namboard needs 4,000 tarpaulins for which it has made orders with overseas manufacturers, but they could not be shipped because they have not been paid for.

Late

"Namboard had made several representations on the need for foreign exchange, but there has been nothing worthwhile forthcoming," he told Mr Mundia.

He said the meeting had recommended that once foreign exchange had been released, the tarpaulins should be airfreighted because it was getting too late.

The minister emphasised that while the permanent solution to storage problems was construction of sheds, the meeting agreed that most immediate solution was to get tarpaulins to cover the maize.

There was a shipment of these from Malawi. He urged cooperative unions to chase them up if they had not arrived yet.

He told the Prime Minister the meeting had been satisfactory and that from now on, collection of maize would be speeded up.

It had been agreed there was adequate transport to carry the crop but the biggest problem had been lack of coordination between marketing organisations and transporters.

"We therefore decided that these should meet once every fortnight to identify weaknesses."

The other problem was the shortage of stacking machines especially in the Southern Province. Marketing organisations found it hard to hire and keep workers because the job of lifting bags several metres high was a tough one.

But the problem was likely to be solved soon because 30 stacking machines would arrive soon.

He said financing of sheds was a problem but Australia had offered some although they were small as they could only hold 5,000 bags of maize.

There was a major offer from Saudi Arabia which would supply 20 sheds with a capacity for 50,000 bags each, but there was no foreign exchange to bring them in.

Other countries which had offered sheds were Yugoslavia and Italy. A high-powered team should be sent out to scout for sheds abroad, he said.

Mr Mwila said 32 vehicles would be distributed to the provinces immediately to start the haulage.

Namboard had already started planning for the next season having ordered 161,000 tonnes of fertiliser, 80,000 tonnes of which had already arrived.

CSO: 4700/43

NPCMU, NAMBOARD TAKE MEASURES TO SAVE MAIZE HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Northern Province Co-operative Marketing Union has started making wooden sheds in a bid to save 250,000 bags of maize from destruction.

The union's acting general manager Mr George Chela said in Kasama yesterday that NPCMU had enough shades to accommodate 50,000 bags.

The union has obtained tarpaulins from a Ndola firm and more help was being sought from the Zambia Co-operative Federation (ZCF).

Insufficient stacking machines were delaying transportation of maize because the province had only one loading machine.

"If the heap becomes high, the off-loading is slowed down because of lack of a stacking machine."

He hoped the remaining bags would be collected when eight trucks from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development arrived from Lusaka.

The union has been given three tractors to transport maize in Muyombe where roads are bad.

Meanwhile, officials from Namboard and Bonar Canvas Company will meet next Monday to discuss an offer

by the Ndola company to supply tarpaulin covers for this year's maize crop.

Namboard general manager Mr George Chabwera said in Lusaka on Tuesday the company had formally approached Namboard to supply the tarpaulin, but the latter had not yet taken a definite stand on the issue.

"Namboard and Bonar management have a meeting scheduled for next Monday and until then we cannot say what the position is going to be."

The offer from Bonar company came after Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila appealed to Prime Minister Mundia last Thursday to use his good offices to acquire foreign exchange for Namboard to bring in tarpaulin covers.

Minister of Works and Supply Mr Haswell Mwale starts a tour of Southern Province tomorrow to check on depots where the Southern Province Co-operative and Marketing Union (SPCMU) is storing maize awaiting collection.

In Monze, district council chairman Mr Shadreck Mwiimbwa urged transporters to speed up the transportation of maize from rural depots.

EDUCATION MINISTRY MOVING TO BUILD TEACHERS' HOUSING

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Education and Culture needs about K190 million to build, 6,084 houses required for teachers throughout the country.

A spokesman for the Ministry said in Lusaka yesterday that requests for help sent out to financial institutions have been acknowledged and that "serious consideration" was being given to them.

He said according to a plan drawn up by the Ministry and the Zambia National Union of Teachers, three-bedroomed type of houses to cost K25,000 each in urban areas and K30,000 each in the rural areas, will be built. The higher cost in rural areas is due to costs of transporting building materials.

The move by the Ministry to seek financial aid from the Zambia National Provident Fund (ZNPF), Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), the Development Bank of Zambia and Zambia State Insurance Corporation (ZSIC) came after grave concern was expressed on the plight of unhoused school teachers.

It was revealed in Parliament that there were about 6,000 unhoused teachers throughout the country, both in primary and secondary schools.

The spokesman said, following meetings between the ZNUT and the Ministry, both sought assistance from various experts on the choice of economic types of houses that would be built.

Those contacted for this help were the ZNBS, the National Housing Authority and the Ministry's own planning and building experts who submitted their proposals.

At a final meeting of the ZNUT officials and those from the Ministry of Education, it was decided to re-structure some of the models and they came up with a basic 314 type house.

According to housing experts, the 314 type of house is the most appropriate one for the project and that the type would cost the Ministry of Education about K25,000 to build at an urban centre whereas the same type of house would cost up to about K30,000 at a rural centre because of additional transport costs for building materials.

The plan involves all district centres in the country and the houses will all be three-bedroomed.

The differences according to experts will be that some houses at rural centres not served by the Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) will have no electrical fitting.

But, all houses at areas served by adequate water systems and ZESCO will be exactly the same as those that would be built at urban centres served by all these facilities.

For Ndola urban district, whose figures were available a total of 101 houses are to be built.

Of the 101 teachers who 'badly' need accommodation, 35 of them were primary school teachers at various centres while 66 of these were secondary school teachers also at various secondary schools in the district.

In Kabwe urban district, the Ministry has estimated to build a total of 100 houses — 50 for primary school and the other 50 at secondary schools.

The spokesman said that the estimated number of houses to be constructed at certain districts where the problem of shortage of accommodation is not so 'extreme' may be lower than other districts.

The country has recently experienced a spate of strikes by teachers who have demanded that the Government provide them with accommodation.

So far, the Zambia National Building Society (ZNBS), Zambia State Insurance Corporation and the Zambia National Provident Fund have replied to written requests from the Ministry of Education acknowledging receipt of the letters and that the ministry 'hopes' to get definite reply soon from the financial institutions.

ZFE DIRECTOR NOTES WOMENS' UNDERREPRESENTATION IN MANAGEMENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 18 Sep 81 p 3

[Text] **WOMEN are still highly under represented at the managerial level although they are over represented in jobs such as stenographers, typists and key punch operators.**

Executive director of the Zambia Federation of Employers (ZFE), Mr Fannuel Sumbwe, said this yesterday when he addressed the UNIP Women's League council and workshop being held at the President's Citizenship College in Kabwe.

Mr Sumbwe said this problem is partly due to the attitude of women and families towards management oriented subjects, professional skills and management jobs themselves.

"There is a tendency among our young ladies to take it easy and avoid such subjects, skills and indeed jobs as they are regarded as tough and for men only. As long as such attitude prevail, women will continue to lag behind and end up in occupations historically for women," he said.

He added that while a significant number of women have gone high up on the political ladder in the world, comparatively fewer women have reach-

ed the top of the corporate ladder.

In Zambia, the picture is the same although, of late, a few women have reached middle management levels, personnel management level, while one has reached deputy managing director level after being a financial controller of the same company and a few others have reached accountants level.

"None is reported at general manager's level so far and yet all branches of management are not beyond the reach of women provided they are in possession of suitable attainments," he said.

National laws and policies including the republican constitution guarantee equality of opportunity for all regardless of sex and other sectorial considerations.

Mr Sumbwe said Zambia should make full use of all available manpower resources in her development efforts as she suffers from an acute scarcity of technically and professionally qualified personnel.

Mr Sumbwe said no meaningful development could be achieved without active and knowledgeable participation of women.

He said women together with their male counterparts

constitute an indispensable manpower resources which is vital to development.

He explained that Zambia can boast to be one of the countries in the world which cherished and practiced genuine equality of treatment for both female and male workers.

"Developing countries in general, and Zambia in particular, suffer from an acute scarcity of technically and professionally qualified personnel. We cannot therefore, afford not to make full use of all the available manpower resources in our development efforts," said Mr Sumbwe.

Mr Sumbwe called on women to contribute more to the development of this country by taking other careers which are dominated by men.

"Had our mothers adopted today's casual attitude to work in the fields, all of us would have been starved to death. If we continue paying lip service to development issues and apply ourselves half heartedly to work, we are bound to remain perpetual beggars. Who respects beggars? Similarly, employers do not employ women simply to add feminine touch to their offices or factories as some young working women seem to believe," added Mr Sumbwe.

NEED SEEN FOR RE-EXAMINATION OF PARTY-PARLIAMENT RELATIONSHIP

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Sep 81 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

ALTHOUGH Hardcore capitalists will not accept it, it is a fact that societies and their institutions do not remain static — old norms, values and concepts give way to new ones.

Where quantity reigns supreme, the society might not be better off until qualitative changes take place and this is true in the social, economic and political fields. The only forces that can bring the desired changes in nations are the people themselves.

The advice by the Speaker of the National Assembly Mr Robinson Nabulyato that Zambians should watch out for any cheap or political attempts to water down democratic powers of Parliament is therefore surprising.

The warning also becomes retrogressive because of the Speaker's follow-up warning that

there is very little that could be done to make Parliament become purely African or Zambian without spoiling what Parliament really is. But we are sure there is much that can be done.

And the Speaker told the fifth women's council and workshop at the President's Citizenship College that: "Since we have never had a national Parliament in our African society, we have had to inherit what the colonial system left"

That observation by the Speaker is correct but it does not mean that the changing Zambian society should cling to what the colonial masters left at any cost.

Zambia is a developing country which has been independent for only 17 years. The country's concept of development including that of democracy cannot invariably be the same as that of the United Kingdom.

The fact that Zambia is a One-Party State also means that members of Parliament either criticise or support policies of their own party without necessarily crossing the floor to an opposition party when the differences are basic. Perhaps a member can resign if his views are against Party policies but this is rare in a developing country like Zambia.

Deliberations in Parliament have demonstrated in the past that there are serious contradictions between the policies advocated by some members of Parliament in the House and the official Party policies.

It has been common to hear a member of Parliament oppose policies which were adopted by the UNIP national council of which the MP is a member. These differences which sometimes border on confusion do not speed development but merely retard it.

It is therefore inevitable that the Zambian society re-examines the relationship between the Party and Parliament. It is interesting to note that UNIP is the supreme body in the country while Parliament is the highest institution in the land. It is equally interesting to recall that President Kaunda pointed out at a Press conference in April this year that Parliament had become an opposition party. We are sure the Speaker will agree that ours is not a healthy situation.

CSO: 4700/57

BRIEFS

RUSTING OF IMPORTED MACHINERY--The Government has spent more than K10,000 on importing a wrong machine to clear floating islands at the Lukanga swamps which is now lying idle there, it was learnt at the weekend. Officer in-charge for the Department of Water Affairs at the swamps, Mr Rex Kambwili said he had written to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development, that the equipment was a wrong one. Mr Kambwili said he had specifically asked the ministry to buy a grass cutter which could be fitted to the drager to clear floating islands which covered the canals. "But instead of buying the right machine, the ministry officials went to Denmark and imported a grass mower at between K10,000 and K15,000--which is useless." Mr Kambwili said on a number of occasions, field officers in the ministry had requested to accompany those travelling abroad to buy equipment for field work, but this request was always ignored. "If for example I accompanied the officials who went to buy this machine, we would have bought the right one and this money would not have been wasted." He said since he wrote to the ministry recently asking what should be done about the wrong machine, he had not yet received a reply. Mr Kambwili advised the ministry to include officials directly connected to the use of machines on buying trips. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

ZAMBIA-NIGERIA COPPER PLANT--The future of the proposed joint Zambia-Nigeria copper fabricating plant which was to be set up in Nigeria hangs in the balance after delays by the two governments to conduct feasibility studies, it was learnt in Lusaka. The project using copper imported from Zambia was first mooted when the two countries signed a trade pact more than five years ago. But a Nigerian embassy spokesman conceded in Lusaka that the venture had not taken off the ground for unexplainable reasons. Press secretary at the embassy Mr Thomas Onwu said a team of consultants from the Nigeria institute of social and economic research was expected to arrive in Zambia in February to conduct feasibility studies. "Unfortunately the team which had earlier cabled the embassy failed to arrive. Up to now there has been no information on why the trip was cancelled at the last minute." Nigerian embassy officials drove to Lusaka International Airport to meet the delegation but were informed that the team was not on the plane. The bilateral agreement was signed in Lusaka in 1974 and was expected to act as a springboard from which the two countries' trade relations would take off. The venture was seen to help make intra-African cooperation a reality. When contacted a Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman declined to comment, saying, "I do not have latest developments on the project." [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

KAUNDA TO COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE--President Kaunda leaves Lusaka today at the head of a high-powered delegation to attend the Commonwealth heads of state conference in Melbourne, Australia. The conference will run from September 30 to October 7. Before the conference opens Dr Kaunda will pay a state visit to Australia. The Melbourne summit meeting will be attended by representatives of some 42 Commonwealth countries. The heads of state will welcome to the organisation Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe whose country's independence was the major achievement of the last Commonwealth summit in Lusaka in 1979. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 24 Sep 81 p 5]

REVITALIZATION OF ECONOMY--Farmers' producer prices for the 1981/82 season announced by the Government earlier this year boosted agricultural output by 26 per cent and revitalised the Zambian economy. The latest INTERNATIONAL FINANCE magazine published by the Chase Manhattan Bank which looks at the current business conditions in Zambia says that in June the country's exports went down by eight per cent from a year earlier. The magazine says Zambia's foreign reserves which in May stood at K74 million had registered a change of minus eight per cent from the same period last year. Despite the use of the K395 million credit from the International Monetary Fund, export cover from Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department remains suspended as payment backlog persists. Zambia consumer prices went up by 13 per cent for the 12-month period to June 1981 while money supply in March the same year registered a 12-month change of plus 14 per cent. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Sep 81 p 2]

NETHERLANDS DAM CONSTRUCTION--The Netherlands government in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development is building 15 dams in Gwembe district, member of Central Committee Mr Maxwell Beyani said in Gwembe yesterday. Addressing villagers in Chief Simbamba's area where he introduced leader of the team which will build the dams Mr Richard Spaan, Mr Beyani said the Party and its Government was aware of the difficulties facing the rural population and was working hard to ease their problems. The construction of the dams would help solve most of their water problems. Mr Beyani appealed to the chiefs to work with Party officials to ensure the quality of life among the people improved. "We must reach the desired goals set by the Party and its Government...to make the country self-sufficient in food production." The dams would enable villagers to grow crops easily. "The dams will bring agricultural development on the doorsteps of the villagers who are interested in vegetable growing." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Sep 81 p 5]

CSO: 4700/43

IAN SMITH CONDEMNATION OF SOCIALISM HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Dr John Nijenhuis, O. Carm. entitled: "Smith Is Showing His Political Ignorance"]

[Text] SOCIALISM was condemned as "a fool's paradise" by Mr Ian Smith during a recent debate in the Assembly. During this debate two statements were made by him, which everyone who has some education and general knowledge will find wanting. One of them was: "When we look at socialism, we see that it has failed" and he wanted "the minister to tell us where it has succeeded". Since it is not the task of a minister to give a lecture in basic political philosophy and in objective political realities, I shall presently give some socialist success stories.

The other statement, which will be found even more inadequate by anyone who has some vague knowledge of political philosophy, was his rhetorical question: "Is not Russia the home and the beginning of all this?"

(Hansard, 16 September, 1981). I suppose he means: of all this "socialist stuff".

It has been astonishing for me to discover again and again, that so many people, even so-called intelligent ones, such as (previous) heads of state, live in total ignorance of what socialism really means. So let me don the cloak of a lecturer in political philosophy and show that socialism is not "all that bad", as so many people appear to think.

Mr Smith said: "I do not want to know about socialism, a system which has failed." Such a statement places him, literally, in "opposition" to the Government and shows a gross ignorance of recent political history.

For there are several countries in the world today, where socialism, or socialist principles, have not failed. The classical example is Sweden. Around 1930 that country was in an economic shambles.

Then the socialists (the Social Democrats) took over and the country was ruled exclusively by them, until recently, when, indeed, socialism "went too far".

Sweden under socialist government, became one of the most prosperous countries in the world. By this I mean: there is a decent standard of living for everyone, not just for the few.

If Mr Smith does "not want to know about failures," then he should learn more about this socialist success story.

But a country can still be ruled by socialist principles without having a strictly socialist government. Two examples are West Germany and the Netherlands, although the situation is complicated there, because socialist governments were succeeded by non-socialist governments, and non-

socialist governments would govern with the help of socialist parties.

These two countries have incorporated the most advanced socialist principles in their legislation: a sufficient minimum income for all, social security for all kinds of disabled persons, health insurance for those under a certain income level.

The fundamental mistake of Mr Smith and his ilk (and there are millions of them all over the world) is to think of socialism as one uniform system applied in the same manner in each so-called socialist country.

Socialism, as a political movement in its present day form, originated in the last century in west Europe, and its precise shape and aim were hotly debated all through the nineteenth century. From this it appears, how far off the mark Mr Smith's other remark is: "Is not Russia the home and beginning of all this?"

The first "socialist" measures were introduced by Bismarck in the second half of the last century, and stood as a model for similar legislation in many other countries.

What, then, is the essence of socialism? The essential aim is to procure the well-being of all the people in a country, rather than to allow most of the wealth to go to a few, as in capitalism.

Of course, capitalism believes that everybody will be helped best by the free-enterprise system, but in fact it mainly helps only a small minority.

It is therefore that governments of socialist countries intend to "interfere" in the economic process, or more neutrally put, guide the economic process. But there are differences in the degrees in which a given socialist country will set out to do this. And it is precisely in this respect that socialist countries, also in Africa, have been seen to have failed.

One frequent mistake has been overcentralisation with, as a result, the elimination (rather than suppression) of all forms of free enterprise, including every form of personal initiative.

China and Tanzania have in recent years admitted to having made this mistake and are now on a correction course which, especially in China, seems to be successful.

However, Mr Mugabe has, on many occasions, expressed his intention to co-operate with private enterprise. The foreign Press has often praised him for this pragmatic approach.

My main objection then, to Mr Smith (and many others) is that he is ignorant of the theory of the essence and aim of socialism and also, that he overlooks the fact that socialism has been successful in some countries.

So let him give Mr Mugabe a chance in his exciting enterprise of creating another successful socialist society, perhaps the first one of its kind in Africa. If he sees mistakes in the practical application of socialist principles, let him say so, without however blemishing his reputation by making false statements about the essence of socialism. If it can be done once (Sweden), it can be done again.

HOVE THREATENS PARTIES WITH MEETINGS CURB

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE Government is very concerned about the increasing tension and the amount of politicking by minority parties in the country, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said yesterday.**

He warned that if the parties did not carry out their political activities in a proper manner, and caused disaffection to the Government, regulations covering public meetings relaxed after independence would be tightened.

In an interview, the minister said he could not understand why the country was behaving as if it was heading for elections.

"I wish to warn these elements not to push us against the wall."

Mr Hove said he had already held meetings with the Republican Front leader, Mr Ian Smith, ZANU leader, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and a representative of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC on the issue.

He noted that in one weekend there had been seven political rallies in Salisbury alone.

The Government was busy with development projects and the time for strife was over.

"If there are any elements bent on subverting our Government they should be best advised that this Government is very capable of running the country. It is a properly elected Government," he said.

The minister said leaders of minority parties had been making subversive statements which were not in line with the Government's policy of reconciliation.

"If these parties continue to show gross lack of appreciation for the Government, we will enforce the law."

Some of the demonstrations by some parties could end in a breakdown of law and order.

He cited the demonstration on Sunday by the Patriotic Front against a one-party state which, he

said, could have encouraged ZANU (PF) to stage a counter-demonstration ending in violence.

The tension in the country would make it difficult to lift the state of emergency which is due to end in February, he warned.

Mr Hove said the Government was looking closely at the question of dual citizenship because

all Zimbabweans should have one allegiance and not to treat Zimbabwe as a second country.

Dual citizenship is enshrined in the Constitution.

The minister disclosed that measures were already being taken to screen all people coming from South Africa.

"We are anxious to know who they are and what they were doing," he said.

Lack of funds was inhibiting the national registration exercise. He had wanted the exercise to be completed within a short time, but due to shortage of money it would not be possible.

CENTRES

This year alone only five provincial centres would be set up instead of eight. According to the Riddell Commission report, the project should be completed in 18 months.

On African advancement in the police force, the minister said that although significant progress had been made education was a constraint. Training schemes had been started to facilitate the promotion of blacks to higher positions.

He said the police force would soon stop taking people with Grade 7 because officers needed good education to be able to prepare their cases and prosecute.

The minister said Zimbabwe was anxious to have extradition arrangements with neighbouring African states, and one had already been signed with Mozambique. The idea was to be able to fight crime effectively together and consolidate friendship.

Efforts were being made to have similar arrangements with Botswana and Zambia.

HOVE CLAIMS ARMS AMNESTY SUCCESSFUL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE arms amnesty which ended on August 31, was a resounding success, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, has said.

In an interview, he said that among the arms handed over to the Government had been 2 720 guns of different types, about 1 000 grenades, 60 mortars, six landmines, 20 rockets, 72 "claymore" mines and a substantial amount of ammunition.

The minister said the exercise had enabled the Government to find out who was not co-operating with the authorities by not handing in the arms. "Now we know who we are looking for."

He said those who had not handed in their weapons were enemies of the Government and people, and would be hunted down. They would be shown no mercy.

Six people had already been arrested since the end of the amnesty. The offence carries a minimum sentence of five years' jail.

Despite assurances that those who handed in

their guns to the Government would not be arrested, some people had dumped them in lakes and other dangerous places where they had been collected by the authorities.

The minister said there would be less risk of prosecution for people who voluntarily brought in their guns now than for those who would be caught by the police.

The success of the exercise would drastically reduce the amount of crime in the country and arms in illegal possession.

The minister said there had been a sharp decline in the smuggling of emeralds which was costing the country between \$6 million and \$10 million a year.

He disclosed that a police post had been established at Sandawana, and that the support unit and mounted police had been mobilised to clamp down on the illegal practice.

"The reports I have received indicate that there has been a tremendous improvement in the situation," he said.

Immigration regula-

tions had been tightened to ensure that only the right people were allowed into the country.

These, he said, were investors, recruits and visitors who had to be screened as well. Mr Hove noted that there had been gross abuse of the foreign exchange regulations by certain businessmen and individuals who wanted to externalise their funds illegally.

He vowed that members of the police would continue to crack down on criminals and would never slacken in their jobs.

EFFECT OF RESERVE BANK RESTRICTIONS ON CREDIT REPORTED

Hire-Purchase Agreements Stopped

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Keith Atkinson]

[Text] **NEW hire-purchase agreements have been effectively stopped by the Reserve Bank restrictions on credit to the private sector.**

Mr Jim Wright, chairman of the Finance Houses Association, announced yesterday that in accordance with the declared intention to restrict credit, the Government, through the Reserve Bank, had prescribed reductions in the amount of funds available for credit.

"This has been achieved by reducing the flow of funds to the finance houses," Mr Wright added.

"The consequence is that in the immediate future the amounts of hire - purchase finance available from Finance Houses Association members for individual purposes will be very little, and none at all from some members."

The chief executive of a leading finance house said the measures would have a drastic effect in the immediate term.

The man in the street would have great difficulty in arranging hire-purchase to buy a refrigerator, stove, car or any other item that he was unable to pay for in cash.

Mr Wright said these measures came into effect

yesterday and it was impossible to say how long the restrictions would be in force.

The chief executive said: "The effect will be dramatic in so far as each member of the FHA must balance his books and see what surplus cash is left."

He added that an improvement in the situation would depend partly on the amount of new deposits finance houses would be able to attract. Even then surplus cash would be committed to priority business.

The reasons behind the move appear to be an attempt by Government to curb inflation by restricting credit, and increasing the flow of funds away from the finance houses into the commercial banks.

A financial source said the Government was also curbing inflation by cutting speculative investment, increasing the level of savings, and reducing the amount of currency in circulation.

A spokesman for a finance house said it would take about six months for the dust to settle, and then investors would be

able to judge whether the economy was stable.

The finance houses have also introduced new fixed deposit rates of interest, ranging from 8.25 percent for three months to 12 percent for a five - year fixed deposit.

A recent statement by the Reserve Bank on its assets and liabilities shows its gold and foreign assets fell by more than \$3 million in one week.

Internal investments have dropped by over \$16 million, due to a reduction in Government stock of \$4 million and other investments, by \$12 million.

Currency in circulation has decreased by nearly \$5.5 million.

Increasing Frustration

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] IF the restrictions on new hire-purchase agreements turn out to be as severe as they now appear and are prolonged, the result could be increasing frustration among an important sector of the public.

This is the increasing number of workers who are getting bigger wages or salaries. They have not been able to save much, if anything, but they want to complement their improved life-style with furniture, stoves and other necessary household goods, and perhaps a much-used car. Many of them have a lot of leeway to make up.

These are the people who, it would seem, are to be hit hard by their probable inability to buy goods on HP.

HP has its advantages and pitfalls. It can encourage the uninitiated to acquire what they do not really need. But it is a boon for responsible people who would otherwise have to wait years to get what they need, but can meanwhile afford to pay for them by instalments.

Although the new restrictions are not aimed at HP as such — they are intended to discourage public spending — the practice is so engrained in modern life that its abrupt termination can only have severe repercussions.

The new restrictions could have a bad effect on commerce and industry. Can the latter find export markets to take up the slack, or must production be reduced? Are the extended credit terms offered by many shops subject to the same restraints?

The Government would do well to explain to the people, in simple terms, why the restrictions are necessary, what the exceptions are, if any, and seek their willing co-operation.

Combined with this could be a national savings campaign and, looking ahead, perhaps amendments to the HP regulations which would discourage reckless spending while retaining the even flow of buying and selling so vital for the economy.

PETROL SALES LIMITATION ANNOUNCED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] FROM today sales of petrol will be limited to between dawn and dusk on weekdays, 6 am till noon on Saturdays and will not be allowed on Sundays, in terms of tough new conservation measures contained in a Government Gazette Extraordinary to be published today.

The new measures, to be introduced under the emergency powers, will also limit garages to three-quarters of their average supply.

Diesel fuel allowances will not be changed.

The new measures — which restrict weekday sales to between 6 am and 6 pm — come in the wake of the petrol shortage which has had service stations rationing fuel to essential service users, or running out altogether.

Better-off garages were rationing customers to seven or 10 litres at the height of the shortage.

Announcing the restrictions yesterday, the Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr John Nkomo, said the country's petrol reserves had dropped considerably "due to transport difficulties arising from a shortage of tankcars used to transport the fuel".

The move had been "discussed and agreed upon with all oil companies and the Motor Trade Association".

"The Government is satisfied that these measures will enable us to build up petrol reserves without seriously affecting the economy or causing the public major inconvenience," he said.

"It is important for the public not only to cooperate but to make a contribution toward cutting down on unnecessary trips and avoiding speeding.

"Although it would not be proper to give any time limit to the application of these measures, it would be safe to say however, that, with maximum co-operation from everyone and various other measures in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport, we aim to relax them in the shortest possible time.

Reserves

"The measures are only being taken to allow petrol reserves to build up again as the country continues to receive sufficient petrol to meet our requirements.

"In addition to the measures which have been introduced, the Government is closely studying ways to expedite the movement of fuel into the country."

Mr Nkomo was not available last night to say whether there would be an appeal system for long distance overnight and weekend travellers, what the penalties for offenders would be, or whether the Government intended reducing speed limits.

The Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said last night that he had just returned from abroad, and did not wish to comment on the new regulations.

CSO: 4700/58

KANGAI GIVES UNIONS DEADLINE TO UNIFY

Within 1 Year

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] THE Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, has given the trade union movement less than a year to set up one trade union in each industry.

Addressing delegates at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union in Salisbury, Mr Kangai also vowed to stamp out discrimination which he said was being practised by some industrial councils.

"There must be one union in each industry to give power to the workers, improve their conditions of service and bring about an increase in productivity," said the minister.

"We are going to give trade unions a very limited time, certainly less than one year, to reconcile their admission criteria on the scope of their representation.

"We expect all trade unions to pursue open, democratic policies. Short of that they must nevertheless pursue such open admission policies if

for no other reason than the dictates of their survival."

Mr Kangai lashed at trade unions and industrial councils which make unreasonable pay demands and "an astonishing array of self-seeking benefits" while ignoring interests of low-ranking workers who were left "earning the absolute minimum wages, without a single benefit".

Trade unions and industrial councils, he said, spent their "ingenuity" on:

- "barring ordinary workers from joining the union in their industry;
- "making preposterous claims that they were entering into negotiations on behalf of all employees in the industry, including non-union members;
- "lining the nests of few workers who monopolise control of trade unions".

'Voiceless'

Admission criteria set by industrial councils were "arbitrary and restrictive", leaving the bulk of employees "unrepresented, unprotected and totally voiceless", he said.

Said Mr Kangai: "In almost every case those ad-

mitted are largely of one race or colour. Those left out are almost exclusively black.

"This is a notorious relic of minority rule, minority rule in its worst form, and some Africans help in propping up these exclusive practices."

A patriotic trade union, Mr Kangai said, should protect the interests of workers, good employers and the public. The Government had delegated this role to unions on the understanding that "they assumed to play a beneficial role".

"If they do not they must disband and cease collecting dues from workers," said the minister.

There were ineffective unions "maintaining a tottering, self-seeking interest" and, unless they adopted sound policies, they must give way to effective ones.

Time is 'Crucial'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 8

[Editorial]

[Text] A MULTIPLICITY of trade unions in one industry causes dissipation of energy in the wrong direction — in petty rivalries and jealousies among workers — and in the end productivity suffers.

The one-year ultimatum given on Sunday by Labour Minister Mr Kangai for trade unions to unify couldn't have come at a more crucial time in Zimbabwe's development.

Unification will result in workers' training programmes being better co-ordinated and in any other assistance from our friends being channelled to deserving parties.

Of particular significance unification will eliminate trade unions operating on racial lines. These have often been white-dominated with a sprinkling of black faces and were recognised by management while rival organisations made up of blacks were regarded as "illegal".

Zimbabwe is building a multiracial society and the existence of unions fashioned on policies of old regimes which believed that people should live or work by might and not by right will not help in this process.

People, regardless of race or colour, have the same basic needs — food, shelter and protection. A labour movement in socialist Zimbabwe must strive for the provision of these needs without discrimination.

It must educate its members that their pay demands must be commensurate with their output and should discriminate only against the indisciplined, indolent worker.

But in creating a unified labour movement discrimination in reverse must be avoided. For racial and industrial harmony works councils must be fully representative of employees.

CSO: 4700/58

ZANU (PF) FARM WORKERS 'UNPAID FOR SIX MONTHS'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

UMTALL

WORKERS on a ZANU (PF)-owned farm north of Odzi say their employers have not paid them for six months and that their rations consist only of mealie-meal and salt.

The workers are employed on the Chitepo farm, formerly Wide Horizon, which was bought from Mr and Mrs Rod Maclean last year for about \$90 000. The 500 ha farm lies on the east bank of the Odzi River, north of the Umtali-Salisbury road.

Mr Maclean said he had sold the farm to M and S syndicate and had been told by Mr Ernest Kadungure, now Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, that it was planned to establish an agricultural training institute for ex-combatants.

Mr Maclean had previously planted cotton, maize, vegetables, wheat and fruit and had raised cattle and poultry on the property.

"He told me they would look after the labour. They took on all the workers when they bought the farm. Now these people have not been paid for six months, and they

said they were not getting the minimum wage. Mealie-meal and salt are the only rations."

One of the farm workers said the matter of non-payment had been drawn to the attention of the party headquarters in Umtali.

Mr William Ndaangana, an MP who has recently bought nearby Iringa farm, said he would keep on asking for the money.

The worker said the farm manager drove to Middle Sabi at the end of every month to receive his pay from Tongogara Camp, where former ZANLA guerrillas are now based.

He also said that the matter had not been reported to the Ministry of Labour for fear of reprisals. If the workers — who now number 18 — could receive the money owed to them, they would leave the farm to seek work elsewhere.

Mr Maclean said a letter had been written to the Ministry of Labour and Social Services by another local farmer Mr Hyland Smith, who had pointed out the conditions endured by the Chitepo farm workers. So far no reply has been received.

PTC DIRECTOR ADDRESSES WORKERS CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] THE personnel director of the PTC, Mr Ken Manyonda, yesterday told delegates at the annual congress of the Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union that trade unionists had the duty of inspiring people to work hard.

He said a massive programme had been started to restore services destroyed during the war and the PTC was expanding its facilities to benefit the majority of the people.

"Change must come," he said. "The corporation must make strong links with foreign states, with African states, and with progressive countries of the world.

"Expansion depends on a proper representation of the personnel, the necessity for rapid expansion of Africanisation in areas where they were previously discriminated against."

Within the PTC, he said, Africanisation had been seen as a threat by whites and it had created anxieties.

Africans appointed to high posts by Government had the duty to carry out the mandate of the masses by cutting across barriers imposed in the past which meant a lot of "work and willingness to learn fast".

"Discipline is called for from those given the trust of the masses," he said. "We have to ensure that

we improve and expand within the existing system."

Mr Manyonda said Africans appointed to high posts should also have the muscle to run their departments and not to just have high salaries and beautiful offices.

Mr Manyonda condemned the existence of more than one union in the PTC.

He praised the previously warring factions of PTC Africans for burying their differences, but warned that the process would be incomplete unless there was complete fusion with white workers.

"Unions for whites in this country must now be buried in our national archives."

The president of the outgoing interim executive committee, Mr Dobba Gonye, told the delegates that efforts to unite with the Posts and Telecommunications' Union of Zimbabwe had been fraught with difficulties imposed by members of this predominantly white union.

"When we were trying to draw up a constitution for both unions, we found that the whites were interested in having sectional representation. They demanded that sectionalism be entrenched. We failed to compromise on that issue."

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said, "We very much welcome the

statement by Mr Kangai that the present system of industrial councils will be overhauled.

"We are working on the lines that all unions in one industry must amalgamate so that we have one union in one industry."

At the congress was the general secretary of Zambian Postal Workers' Union, Mr Packson Shamanda. Mr L. Matombo was elected president, Mr F. Muroyiwa, vice-president, Mr D. Gonye general secretary, and Mr R. Madyira treasurer.

SUPREME COURT CONFIRMS DEATH SENTENCES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 9

[Text]

THE Supreme Court has upheld death sentences passed on three former guerillas who were convicted separately of the murder of four members of two Fort Victoria farming families in March.

In two judgments handed down yesterday, the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Fieldsend, said he could find no reason for interfering with the finding of Mr Justice Squires and two assessors in Fort Victoria in June, that no extenuation existed in either case.

Gibson Mucherechedzo and John Joseph Magwenzi Rwizi "in a cold-blooded and deliberate way", gunned down Mr and Mrs Abraham Roux at their Victoria East farm early on the morning of March 11.

Tenford Mafema received the death sentence when he was convicted with two other former combatants, of the brutal slaying of elderly Mrs Helena van Aa and her grandson Phillip (20) at Mudspruit farm on the night of March 16.

The appeal against conviction by Mucherechedzo and Rwizi was also turned down.

At their trials, all the murderers claimed they were under the influence of a woman claiming to bear the spirit of executed

revolutionary, Mbuya Nehanda. They said she had commanded them to "kill Europeans" — particularly supporters of the previous government, and they had obeyed for fear of death or that she would not continue to minister to their spiritual needs.

On the appeal of Mucherechedzo and Rwizi, Mr Justice Fieldsend said claims of influence were not genuine.

Mafema was under no real pressure because, as he had admitted, if he had wanted to leave the spirit medium's camp before the murders, he could have done so, said the Chief Justice.

"It was common knowledge that the policy of the Government was reconciliation. The appellants cannot have believed, despite their belief that Sophie (the spirit medium) had in some respects the support of at least one influential member of the Cabinet, that the policy of murdering European farmers had that man's support," said Mr Justice Fieldsend.

Judges of Appeal, Mr Justice Baron and Mr Justice Georges concurred with both the decisions.

Mr John Stander appeared pro Deo for all the appellants and Mr Hendrik du Toit of the Attorney-General's Office appeared for the State.

FIRST YOUTH FESTIVAL SCHEDULED FOR SINOIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 9

[Article by Heather Silk]

[Text] THE country's first youth festival is to be held in Sinoia over the weekend to help unite Zimbabwe's young people.

The festival committee — a group of 19 from Mashonaland West — has worked unstintingly over the past three months to ensure success.

Chairman Mr Don Chipango, who works for the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation, promises three days of activities, contests and fun designed to bring together Zimbabwe's youth in a mammoth display of unity.

Secretary Mr Mordecai Kandawaswika, a Hartley schoolteacher, said certain activities were just for those in Mashonaland West, while others were open to people from around the country.

"We expect at least 50 000 youths from Mashonaland West alone will participate."

Quoting "although the world is ours, it belongs to the youth," Mr Kandawaswika said the organisers wanted to "give back Zimbabwe to its proper heirs".

The committee hoped to do this by:

- Providing an occasion where the young could meet, discuss, voice and share ideas on matters affecting them and their country;

- Uniting the young people of the province in

an organised programme of activities which provided them with maximum participation;

- Giving them the opportunity to see the need of working together on pro-

jects affecting the lives of their compatriots and the country.

"This youth festival committee regards the youth of this country as the most important asset, if Zimbabwe is to be saved from treacherous and subversive elements within and outside and has, therefore, decided on the them Help Youth in Defence of Zimbabwe," Mr Kandawaswika said.

"We hope that during our festival this message will form a clear picture for the youth of the need to stand and defend our country."

BLESSING

Although the festival had received the blessing of the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation — it will be officially opened by the minister, Mr Ernest Kadungure, on Saturday — the ministry had no part in its organisation, Mr Kandawaswika said.

He hoped in future "this brainchild" of Mashonaland West would be organised on a national

level. He suggested festivals could be held by the other provinces, culminating in one giant national festival.

"I would hope that this would aim at bringing together youth from all corners of Zimbabwe, irrespective of their racial or tribal groups and their political, cultural and religious affiliations," he said.

Zimbabwe's youth had played a great role in the liberation of the country, he said. "We could not find a better way of thanking them than organising this festival.

HISTORIC

"I am thoroughly convinced that the youth, at this historic occasion, will have the chance to discuss among themselves points of interest and problems they face.

"From the discussions they will obtain solutions to their problems instead of looking to adults as the problem-solvers."

Funds for the festival have been raised through the committee's appeal to business houses and \$2 600 has been collected.

Local organisers in the area's five districts — Kariba, Karoi, Sinoia, Hartley and Gatooma — have made arrangements for transport to Sinoia.

The committee has planned a varied programme — "not forgetting that the youths enjoy a good time," said Mr Kandawaswika.

RESTRUCTURING OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY 'NEARLY FINISHED'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5

[Text]

THE restructuring of the Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs is nearly at an end, the Deputy Minister Dr Naomi Nhwatiwa, said in an interview in Salisbury yesterday.

She said the job was a continuing process.

"At present the finished stage is with Public Services. But as time goes on, there will be continuous revision of the ministry in terms of defining its structure and functions. The staffing is almost completed," she said.

Asked about the girls who were expelled from various institutions of learning because they had fallen pregnant Dr Nhwatiwa said this was a very unfortunate situation.

Of the Harare Hospital affair in which 43 trainee nurses were expelled, Dr Nhwatiwa said that although the problem was a "baby" of the Ministry of Health, her ministry was equally concerned about the plight of the girls.

She felt that those responsible for making the girls pregnant should have been called and asked

what they were going to do for the girls whose professional careers had been ruined.

"The whole situation requires education and guidance. Young girls and boys need advice in terms of professional and career development on one hand and human relationships with the opposite sex on the other.

"My ministry has a responsibility to all girls in all institutions of learning to let them understand and know the effects of getting involved in, pre-marital sex."

MANICALAND IN RACE TO PUT UP NEW SCHOOLS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 6

[Text] - UMTALI.

THE Manicaland Provincial Authority is engaged in a battle against time to set up the foundations of 43 new rural secondary schools throughout the province before the rains start.

A total of \$430 000 is to be given to the authority to establish the schools, each of which will consist of four classrooms and toilets.

MPA chief executive officer Mr Renson Gasela said the schools would be built on a self-help basis, with materials for construction, as well as the administrative and technical expertise, coming from the authority, and the work being done by the communities to benefit from the schools.

"We expect the first instalment to come any time now, but we have only six weeks before the rains. We must beat the rains, and I am sure we will by that time have done quite a lot.

"To that end we are going to start pegging next week. Then we will set in the frames so that

the rains do not affect the filling in (of walls, doors and windows)."

One of the advantages of the project is that skilled labour is not required. Mr Gasela feels that, given the enthusiasm that exists in the

rural areas, work will be completed in only two months once the frames are up. This would be well in time for the start of the new school year.

He also said that members of staff of the MPA headquarters in Umtali were keen to play their part in the establishment of the schools.

On October 17 the staff will travel to Inyanga where it is hoped to complete a school in only one day.

The construction make-up for each district is: Buhera, 14 schools; Makoni, 17; Inyanga, five; Mutasa, two; Melsetter, one; Chipinga, two.

Mr Gasela is confident that teachers will be

found to enable the schools to operate satisfactorily. Teachers' housing is not included in the \$10 000 grant for each school, and this matter is still a point of discussion.

FARMS, SUBURBS TO GET VILLAGE COURTS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 4

[Excerpt] **THE Government intends to establish village courts in commercial farming areas and in the formerly whites-only suburbs, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, told Parliament yesterday.**

The minister was reacting to a statement from Mr Alexio Mudzingwa

(ZANU-PF, Mashonaland West) who had said it was discriminatory to have village courts in communal lands and former townships and deny commercial farming areas and former whites-only suburbs of this facility.

"It is our intention to establish village courts in these areas," Mr Chidyausiku said, "but the methods we have been using have been through elected councillors. The areas referred to by the honourable member do not have popularly elected councillors, but once the Ministry of Local Government and Housing establishes them, we hope to establish village courts there."

Mr Chidyausiku noted, however, that commercial farming areas were covered by community courts.

The minister told Mr Chris Andersen (RF, Mount Pleasant) that the main reason for the backlog in court cases was the shortage of magistrates and prosecutors who could not be replaced easily.

Mr Chidyausiku agreed with Mr Andersen that it would be a viable proposition to hire private practitioners to alleviate the current backlog of court cases.

He also said no progress had been made in the creation of a small debts court. The minister said the Government had abolished the system of grading prisoners on grounds of race, colour, class and education.

"All prisoners are treated the same and there is no discrimination," he said.

In answer to a question from Mr Execiel Mativenga (ZANU-PF, Midland), Mr Chidyausiku said in establishing primary courts, chiefs and headmen had been stripped of their judicial functions.

However, most chiefs, headmen, and kraal heads had been elected by their people to serve as presiding officers either in village or community courts, he said.

And in pursuing Government policy of moving prisons away from urban areas, the minister said plans were in hand to build prisons in communal lands and near commercial farming areas.

NEW GROUP FORMED TO FIGHT RACISM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 5

[Text] A group of 35 people have formed the Southern African Anti-apartheid and Anti-racism Movement.

The secretary-general of the organisation, Mr Philemon Muzorewa, said the multi-racial organisation was launched last Friday. It has members from Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Swaziland, Botswana and Zambia.

"Major areas of SAAAM's activities will be to mobilise public and international support for the attainment of majority rule in Namibia and South Africa.

"It will act as a counteractive force against, and disseminate information on, apartheid, racism and discrimination on the basis of race, colour and sex.

"It is also hoped to provide Namibian and South African refugees with material support in the form of food, clothing and medicine as well as their education," Mr Muzorewa said yesterday. SAAAM's role on refugees would be in support of the Government and international agencies.

The organisation was also interested in hearing about discriminatory practices in all areas of Zimbabwean society.

On the Namibian issue he said: "I contend that SWAPO, with the assistance of the world, should intensify the armed struggle for the national liberation of Namibia and let the Western contact group get on with their tea parties in Switzerland and Windhoek."

He said the worst thing that the world had done was to entrust the decolonisation of Namibia to the Western contact group, because "it seems they are actually advising South Africa on how best to intensify its grip on Namibia and its repression in South Africa".

He also warned that the West was trying to water down United Nations Resolution 435, whose implementation would lead to Namibian independence.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday said he was unable to comment on the formation of the movement as they had not seen the organisation's draft document.

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FARMING PROBE REPORT DUE IN MARCH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] The Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry intends to extend its investigations by a month, says the commission's chairman, Professor Gordon Chavunduka.

He said in Umtali last week that the seven months our information visaged for the inquiry had not been enough, reports Zimbabwe Information Services.

"I think in another month our information will be sufficient to produce a report," said Professor Chavunduka. "We will then start working on the final report for the Government and it should be ready by next March at the latest."

The commission has visited almost every corner of the country. In areas it has not visited, written evidence has been submitted by both commercial and small-scale farmers.

"We found that farmers in the commercial areas have fewer problems than those in the communal areas," Professor Chavunduka said. "Naturally, our report will be devoted to the problems facing farmers in communal areas and how best they could be solved."

Some of the problems are: Lack of adequate credit facilities; shortage of land; poor marketing systems; poor roads; the high cost of transporting produce, inadequate extension facilities and shortage of water, particularly in Matabeleland.

"All these problems are a direct result of previous governments' policies to impoverish the peasants and keep them poor so they could provide cheap labour on white farms and in commerce," said Professor Chavunduka.

"Our Government wants to improve the peasants' standard of living and our recommendation to the Government aimed at achieving the Government's objectives," he added.

The commission is to recommend the Government to review salaries of workers in agricultural departments because many extension staff are leaving due to low pay. It has been claimed that extension assistants are the lowest paid as workers in Government with similar qualifications.

The commission had received reports from bodies like the Department of Agricultural Development (Devag) and the Department of Conservation and Extension (Conex) that extension officers were in a low ratio of one to 3 000 farmers in some areas.

"With a low ratio like this, no farmer will get maximum attention and this will reduce agricultural standards," one official was quoted as saying.

Speaking on co-operatives, Professor Chavunduka said: "For people to accept co-ops the present policy should be changed in Parliament so that farmers would have more power to decide on co-ops without the Government's intervention."

Co-ops

"The Government might give assistance, but should not run co-ops," he said. People were not against working together, but the use of the term "co-ops" brought resistance because of unpopular co-ops they had had in the past.

"It may become necessary to change the name 'co-ops' before the people accept them," he added.

Not everyone would be able to get land, he said, because of the rising population and the small area of the country. "We have got to accept the fact that not everyone will get land as there isn't enough to go round. Some people should be encouraged to settle in urban areas."

He said that there was a need to concentrate on high food production because of the growing population.

Professor Chavunduka feels there are not enough agricultural schools and more should be built to enable farmers to specialise in different agricultural subjects.

"We need schools for specialised agricultural subjects rather than just teach general agriculture," he said. "Subjects like agricultural engineering, extension agriculture and agricultural economics are essential to farmers."

Additional education, such as adult education, was needed in the industry.

Commenting on agricultural degrees obtained at the local university, Professor Chavunduka said: "A new education outlook should be introduced immediately because, people taught at our university are not geared to work in communal areas but in either commercial areas, or in the research field."

Asked to comment on whether the commission was succeeding in the task it was set, Professor Chavunduka said: "I am quite satisfied with how the commission is investigating agricultural problems on behalf of the Government."

The 10-member commission was set up early this year by the Government to look into problems facing the agricultural industry and recommend how they could be solved.

Other members of the commission are: Mr J. E. Baker, former secretary for commerce and industry; Professor M. J. Blackie, professor and head of land management

at the University of Zimbabwe; Dr P. R. N. Chigaru, lecturer in the department of animal science at the university; Mr P. W. T. Chipudhla, a prominent businessman and hotel owner and board member of the Reserve Bank; Dr L. T. Chitsike, chairman of the Association for Appropriate Technology and Nutrition; Mr J. M. Furusa, Secretary-General of the Zimbabwe National Farmers Union; Mr R. L. Gapare, president of the National Association of Master Farmers Clubs; Mr E. W. Kirby, chairman of the National Association of Dairy Farms; and Mr C. Millar, former MP and president of the Commercial Farmers Union.

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BRIEFS

ONE-PARTY OPPOSED--The leader of the Republican Front, Mr Ian Smith, says both white and black political parties will oppose all efforts by ZANU (PF) to create a one-party state. Mr Smith also warned that unconstitutional enforcement of single-party rule by ZANU (PF) would divide Zimbabwe's black population. The former Prime Minister of Rhodesia declared that neither the whites nor the Ndebele people would accept a one-party state. In an interview with Associated Press, he said mounting ZANU (PF) calls for a one-party state were being made lately in the face of evaporating support for the party. "They want, as they say, a one-party dictatorship," Mr Smith said in an interview in his Parliament office this week. "And that would mean the end of freedom in the country."--Zana-AP. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

TEKERE FINED--The former Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Edgar Tekere, was fined \$15 (or 15 days) by Salisbury magistrate Mrs Prisca Hassan for exceeding the speed limit on the Bulawayo road. The recently deposed secretary-general of ZANU (PF) also paid a \$10 (or 10 days) fine for failing to appear in court on Tuesday. Tekere's legal representative, Mr Robin Beale of Morris, Beale and Collins, told the court that his client was ill in Umtali on Tuesday. He was also under the impression that the fine had been paid and did not realise that the ticket constituted a summons in the event of the fine not being paid. Tekere pleaded guilty under the Road Traffic Act and admitted travelling at 83 km/h in the 70 km/h zone at the intersection of the Bulawayo Road and the Golden Quarry Road when he was stopped on August 9. Mr William Chirambasukwa appeared for the State. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 5]

BUS FARES PROTESTED--The secretary-general of the Zimbabwe-Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, yesterday expressed shock and surprise at the recent increase in bus fares. He said that in future the ZCTU would call on local authorities to consult them when matters affecting workers were being discussed with private companies. Mr Mugabe said the increase came at a bad time for workers and demanded that public transport become the direct responsibility of the Government. "As long as it remains in the hands of the private sector which seeks to make huge profits, the working class will always be milked and services remain poor," he said. Mr Mugabe also warned that unless the Government came up with a straightforward plan, Salisbury's public transport system would not meet the demand in five years. He said all ZCTU affiliates had to take into account the rise in fares from October 1 when negotiating settlements with employers. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

FARMS OFFERED TO STATE--Three farms, with a total area of more than 4 000 ha and together costing about \$135 000, have been offered for sale to the Government by Mr John Slabbert, a farmer in Manicaland. Mr Slabbert was giving evidence to the Commission of Inquiry into the Agricultural Industry in Umtali. He is offering this land because it is lying idle and he believes it could be put to better use: "I hate seeing land lying idle," Mr Slabbert said. "The Government's re-settlement programme is very good, but unfortunately, the Government does not have much time because people expected to get land soon after independence," he said. He told the commission that he had no objection to squatters settling on his land, as long as they were taught soil conservation methods. "It gives them a sense of doing something, rather than just sitting idle," he said.--Zimbabwe Information Service [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

STRIKE THREAT--Workers at Hippo Valley Estates would reserve their right to strike if the manpower resources manager, Mr Martin Duffield, was not dismissed by September 26, the workers' committee chairman, Mr Simon Mupindu, said yesterday. Mr Mupindu said this decision was reached at a recent workers' committee meeting which reviewed the progress of attempts to resolve grievances following a workers' decision to put off their strike last week. "If Mr Duffield is not fired by September 28, workers feel they have a right to act," he said. Mr Mupindu said workers felt Mr Duffield was the main source of the problems of racial discrimination. In Salisbury, a public relations officer for Anglo American Corporation, Mr Oliver Chimenya said Anglo American and Hippo Valley management were looking into the grievances of the workers as they promised the minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

REGISTRATION OF YOUTHS--A massive registration drive is to be launched among Zimbabwe's unemployed youth by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation. The aim is to register everyone in Zimbabwe between the ages of 15 and 30, with the exception of those at school or in employment, "regardless of race, colour and political affiliation". "Our prime target is the unemployed youth who are out of school," a ministry spokesman said. The ministry said in a statement that the aim was to offer training in the fields of horticulture, animal husbandry, building, carpentry, welding, metalwork, plumbing, engineering (electrical and mechanical), home economics, catering, homecrafts, dressmaking, art, commerce and all aspects of agriculture. Youths will be required to indicate the training they intend to follow and provide the Government with information to assist the fulfillment of its "policies and ideals". The registration form will require information such as educational qualifications, marital status, home district and provincial addresses, sporting and recreational interests. The statement said careful planning and organisation was needed and called for full co-operation from youths as well as from governmental and non-governmental agencies. Provincial officers have been instructed to preside over the registration exercise in their areas. Offices will be established in Marandellas, Sinoia, Bindura, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Fort Victoria, Gwelo, and Umtali. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

LOCOMOTIVES CONTRACT--General Motors has been awarded a contract to supply 60 diesel electric locomotives to the National Railways of Zimbabwe, a spokesman for the Electra Source and Electra Power companies announced in Salisbury yesterday. Electra Source and Electra Power are two Zimbabwean companies which represent the electromotive division of General Motors of the United States and the diesel

division of General Motors of Canada. "Thirty-five of the locomotives will be built in the General Motors factory in Chicago, while the other 25 will originate from the Canadian factory at London, Ontario," the spokesman said.--Ziana. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

PR PROTEST--About 500 Patriotic Front supporters marched through Salisbury city centre yesterday morning in protest against one-party rule and the formation of the fifth brigade. The placard-bearing demonstrators walked from the former townships and converged on Parliament. The organiser, PF secretary for the central province, Mr Elknah Tjuma, said the party had four "burning issues"--the imposition of one-party rule, military training institutions for children, the fifth brigade and the interference of the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, in local administration. "If there is to be a crack force, it should be the National Army not the fifth brigade," he told reporters. "We are very proud of the army," he added. Had the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, not been out of the country, the demonstrators would have sought an audience with him at his official residence. They would have taken their grievances to his deputy, Mr Simon Muzenda, had they known where he lived, said Mr Tjuma. Mr Tjuma addressed the crowd outside Herald House and then led them chanting a Patriotic Front unification song. Among the placard inscriptions were: "Sales tax up for Gukurahundi" (fifth brigade); "Power Hungry ZANU (PF)"; "Koreans go home" and "Time not ripe for one-party state". Last Sunday more than 2 000 ZANU (PF) supporters were arrested by Mr Mugabe when they demonstrated outside his residence in support of one-party rule and military training for youths. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

JOBS SHORTAGE--The exercise to count Zimbabweans studying and working overseas and in other African countries is going well, a spokesman of the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, said on Thursday. "So far there has been a favourable response, with interesting and valuable information coming to light." The National Manpower Survey includes the enumeration of Zimbabweans studying and working abroad. The spokesman said many of those who had replied were studying in fields vital to Zimbabwe. Although some highly qualified people would like to return home and contribute to Zimbabwe's development, they had had difficulty in finding jobs. He cited an example of "well qualified aeronautical engineers" who have been unable to find employment.--Zimbabwe Information Services. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

HOUSES FOR WORKERS--The manager of Irvine's Day Old Chicks, Mr David Irvine, said yesterday 200 new houses would be built for workers who went on strike on Friday complaining about poor pay and accommodation. These would be in addition to 48 which had already been completed and were connected to electricity and water supplies. About 40 of the 200 would be ready by the end of this year. Workers complained of poor living conditions and the lack of toilet facilities. They said the huts they lived in were badly built and almost falling down. The homes--of pole-and-dagga, grass, zinc sheets--leaked during the rainy season, they said. Mr Irvine said: "It is true that some of the houses are of the traditional type and that sanitation is of the long drop type." But there were 48 newly built houses with electricity and water. "All housing is free," he added. The workers also complained that during the hot season they were swamped by swarms of flies coming from the surrounding fields used as toilets. As a result children suffered from

sore eyes and diarrhoea. To this Mr Irvine replied that on several occasions the management had been involved in controlling flies. On wages, he said that on average the workers were paid double the Government minimum for farm employees. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

MP IN COURT--ZANU (PF) national political commissar and Member of Parliament for Victoria, Mr Mayor Urimbo, made another brief court appearance in Salisbury on Thursday on an allegation that he stole \$12 500 from the party. Police investigations are continuing. No charges were put and he was not asked to plead. Mr Urimbo was remanded out of custody to October 8. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 1]

AGREEMENT WITH ZAMBIA--The Zambian and Zimbabwean medical authorities have agreed not to allow doctors who leave Zambia to work in Zimbabwe without valid reasons. The Zambian Minister of State for Health, Mr John Mwendela, said in Lusaka last week that the action had been taken to prevent the exodus of doctors to Zimbabwe. There was a tendency among expatriate doctors to resign before their contracts expired to go to other countries in pursuit of greener pastures. Such doctors had a love for money and denied their service to their fellow human beings, the minister said. Mr Mwendela dismissed reports that there was an unfair distribution of doctors in his country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 3]

DEMONSTRATIONS OPPOSED--Dr Eddison Zvobgo has urged people not to resort to demonstrations before exhausting all available channels for redressing their grievances at the local level. Commenting on the upsurge in demonstrations against employees of local authorities, he said his ministry of local government and housing does not want to interfere with local authority administration. "Central government is just concerned with the issue that at no level in the local government system are corruption, nepotism, tribalism and other evils practised. "Where it is demonstrated that a particular authority practises tribalism or regionalism, then it will be irresponsible of central government not to step in and say you can't do it." The minister said he was not concerned about the political affiliation of local authority employees. "I am sure that nobody is interested in whether a particular employee belongs to ZANU (PF) or the UANC. After all, the Government employs members of the UANC, ZANU (PF), and PF. "That is the kind of example we want to set throughout. We want employers to employ everybody." Dr Zvobgo warned corrupt officials that the masses were extremely aware and impatient and were watching their conduct. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Sep 81 p 1]

CUBAN NEWS AGREEMENT--The chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Dr Davidson Sadza, signed an agreement on behalf of Ziana with the Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, in Salisbury yesterday. The Cuban ambassador, Mr Teofilo Acosta, signed the agreement for the Cuban news agency. It allows for an exchange of all news reports, articles and photographs. Mr Acosta said that the agreement was particularly relevant at a time "when South Africa invades and occupies part of the Angolan territory, attacks the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, SWAPO, and one way or another is carrying out acts of aggression against all the frontline states". [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 3]

MEDIA UNIONS--There will be one union for all media workers within 12 months, the interim president of the new organisation, Mr Elton Mutasa, said in Salisbury yesterday. He was commenting on the call made by the Minister of Labour and Social

Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, who said on Sunday that the labour movement had less than a year to set up one trade union in each industry. Mr Mutasa said: "I think it is a most welcome move because if we do not do that it will take us years and years to serve the interests of workers effectively". He warned that media workers who dragged their feet over the issue would be "crushed" by the target date, and would do so at their own peril. The idea of several unions in one industry was racial. There had been rumblings by certain sections in the media industry to the effect that they had entrenched interests in other unions. "We have now invited them to join. If they are honest, genuine and patriotic, they should now co-operate". Mr Mutasa, who specialises in reporting on labour relations, said the proliferation of unions in one industry had served only to confuse both managements and workers. "It is only ignorant people who do not believe in this concept of one union in one industry," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 9]

WOOD FUEL--Umtali.--Thousands of gum trees will one day provide wood fuel for Sakubva and Danganvura residents near here are being planted on a piece of cleared land near Gimboki sewerage works. The land was cleared last year by troops of 33 Infantry Battalion as a community assistance project and planting of seedlings started last month. It is hoped by November to have completed the planting of 50 000 trees over the available 8 ha. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 26 Sep 81 p 6]

NEW NOTE--A new \$5 note will come into circulation on October 14. The new note is green and is smaller than the existing note. One side shows a zebra and balancing rocks and the other a village scene with two women pounding maize. The old \$2 and \$5 notes will have no cash value from March 31 1982. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Sep 81 p 1]

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